



# TASMANIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK



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# **Tasmanian Pocket Year Book 1995**

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*Cover: View of Promontory Lake from  
Mt Scorpio, Western Arthur Range,  
south-west Tasmania with Helichrysum  
in flower.  
Photo: Edward Gall*



# contents

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## Page

Chronology 1642-1994 . . . . .	1
Tasmania in brief . . . . .	5
Cities . . . . .	5
Regions . . . . .	7
Physical features . . . . .	12
National Parks and State Reserves . . . . .	13
World Heritage Area . . . . .	15
Flora . . . . .	16
Fauna . . . . .	18
Climate . . . . .	20
State emblems . . . . .	23
Government . . . . .	24
Commonwealth . . . . .	24
Tasmanian . . . . .	25
Local . . . . .	29
Public finance . . . . .	30
Law and order . . . . .	35
Population . . . . .	36
Education . . . . .	43
Labour . . . . .	45
Social welfare . . . . .	50
Prices and price indexes . . . . .	53
Private finance . . . . .	58
Retail industry . . . . .	59
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	60
Manufacturing . . . . .	63
Building . . . . .	65
Agriculture . . . . .	69
Fishing . . . . .	76
Forestry . . . . .	77
Energy . . . . .	79
Trade . . . . .	81
Transport . . . . .	84
Communication . . . . .	87
Tourism . . . . .	88
Recreation . . . . .	91
Statistical summary . . . . .	92
Tasmania - Australia comparison . . . . .	93
Index . . . . .	94



## symbols

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ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
M	males
F	females
P	persons
n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

Values are shown in Australian currency.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.



## **preface**

The *Pocket Year Book* is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania for the general reader.

Subjects include Tasmania's history, physical features and climate, as well as a wide range of economic and social statistics collected by the ABS. State Government departments and other authoritative organisations have also contributed information which we gratefully acknowledge.

For readers who need more detail than provided here, the Hobart Office of the ABS has extensive information about your area, the State and Australia. This information is available in statistical form in publications, on disk or as part of a tailored consultancy service.

We are happy to assist you:

- at 175 Collins Street, Hobart
- by phone (002) 20 5800
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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and  
Government Statistician of Tasmania

Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Hobart, May 1995







# chronology

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Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35 000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.



- 1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172 475
- 1903 Voting rights extended to women
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1919 First export of frozen meat.
- 1921 Population 213 780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257 078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.
- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.
- 1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service. Melbourne to Devonport.



- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390 413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania was subsidised by a freight equalisation scheme.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.
- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed. A referendum concerning the State's next power development mostly supported the Gordon-below-Franklin option.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania's history. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Govt commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.



- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam and the State Govt's High Court challenge failed.
- 1984 New projects opened included the Bowen Bridge in Hobart, the Southern Outlet to the Huon Valley and the Launceston International Velodrome
- 1985 The *Abel Tasman* took over the Bass Strait ferry run.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term. Environmental issues were involved in conflict over logging, and construction of the Sheraton Hotel.
- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide whether the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 Bicentennial celebrations attracted 200 ships to Hobart. The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forests. In exchange the Commonwealth Govt would not pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation. Burnie and Clarence gained city status.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord. Newly elected Labor MHA, Jim Cox, was offered a bribe to support the Liberal Govt.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington. Businessman Edmund Rouse pleaded guilty to attempting to bribe Labor MHA, Jim Cox.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Ray Groom replaced Robin Gray as leader of the Liberal Party.
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania with 19 seats.
- 1993 Joanne Dick from Launceston won the Miss Australia Title. The *Spirit of Tasmania* replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.
- 1994 New tougher gun laws came into operation. Anthony Power Station, Tribute, came on line. Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot rather than the traditional polling booth method. Catamaran *Condor II* grounded on Black Jack Rocks. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.



## **tasmania in brief**

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Tasmania, the smallest of Australia's six States, is an island lying below the south-east corner of the Australian mainland. Roughly triangular in shape, the main island is surrounded by a number of smaller islands, including King, Flinders and Bruny islands.

The total area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68 331 km<sup>2</sup> or about 0.9 per cent of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

### ***CITIES***

#### ***Hobart***

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is situated in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the



Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

### ***Launceston***

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. Like Hobart, it has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork. Launceston possesses some particularly attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

### ***Glenorchy***

Glenorchy, part of the Hobart metropolitan area, was proclaimed a city in 1964. It consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

### ***Devonport***

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

### ***Burnie***

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port which serves the West Coast mining areas. It has expanded rapidly, largely because of its industrial base, which includes North Forest Products (a major forest-products complex) and



Tioxide Australia Pty Ltd (a manufacturer of titanium pigments).

### ***Clarence***

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

## ***REGIONS***

### ***South***

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula today provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur; for the convict population held on the peninsula in the early nineteenth century the rugged terrain was a means of imprisonment. The remaining convict buildings are centred around Port Arthur, where today the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church and the model prison and penitentiary portray the severity of the convict era of Tasmania's history.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export. The advent of the European Common Market diminished the apple industry, for which the State was famous, but fruit production remains a significant activity in the Huon.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Metals-EZ at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Stanley Tools, Textile Industries Australia, International Catamarans and the Cascade



Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

### ***East Coast***

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (southern rock lobster) and abalone.

### ***North-East***

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence maintains an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for the use of troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

### ***North***

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen. Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries in the region include the knitting yarn producers Coats Patons, the automotive parts manufacturer ACL Bearing Company and the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town. Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

### ***North-West***

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable



growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories, United Milk Products and Lactos cheesemakers were established on the coast to process the large quantities of milk and vegetables produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with North Forest Products processing paper and hardboards at Burnie, and magazine paper and particle board at Wesley Vale. Cement is produced at Railton and titanium pigments at Burnie. Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley, which is the birthplace of Joseph Lyons Australia's only Tasmanian-born Prime Minister, is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

### **West**

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region. Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and iron ore at Savage River.

### **South-West**

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains some of the most spectacular scenery in the world and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers.



Chalets and cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

### ***Central Lakes Area***

Hydro-electric schemes dominate this mountainous area with many rivers harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

### ***Midlands***

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to provide a link between Hobart and Launceston. Today the upgraded road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

### ***King and Flinders Islands***

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine and bird life. Muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant are all found here. Marine life includes crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon. King and Flinders islands have prosperous beef industries, and quality dairy products are produced. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island in particular is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

### **Distances between Hobart and other centres by air**

Hobart to —	km	Hobart to —	km
Adelaide	1 261	Gold Coast	1 719
Alice Springs	2 577	Launceston	145
Brisbane	1 788	Melbourne	610
Cairns	3 016	Perth	3 325
Canberra	1 088	Sydney	1 040
Darwin	3 887	Townsville	2 731



# Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

	Burnie	Campbell Town	Devonport	George Town	Hobart	Huonville	Launceston	Port Arthur	Queenstown	St Helens	Scottsdale	Smithton	Swansea	Ulverstone	Wynyard	Zeehan
Burnie	—	198	49	153	326	364	148	403	182	293	213	86	266	30	20	154
Campbell Town	198	—	148	117	131	169	67	206	268	121	130	281	68	168	215	306
Devonport	49	148	—	104	279	317	100	353	229	247	163	135	216	19	69	203
George Town	153	117	104	—	248	286	50	323	333	175	76	239	185	123	172	307
Hobart	326	131	279	248	—	38	198	99	256	251	253	412	136	297	342	293
Huonville	364	169	317	286	38	—	236	137	294	289	291	450	175	335	380	331
Launceston	148	67	100	50	198	236	—	271	254	165	63	233	136	119	166	292
Port Arthur	403	206	353	323	99	137	271	—	358	306	335	489	183	373	422	396
Queenstown	182	268	229	333	256	294	254	358	—	366	316	254	324	212	187	38
St Helens	293	121	247	175	251	289	165	306	366	—	99	379	123	264	312	404
Scottsdale	213	130	163	76	253	291	63	335	316	99	—	298	198	182	231	366
Smithton	86	281	135	239	412	450	233	489	254	379	298	—	349	116	67	226
Swansea	266	68	216	185	136	175	136	183	324	123	198	349	—	236	285	362
Ulverstone	30	168	19	123	297	335	119	373	212	264	182	116	236	—	49	184
Wynyard	20	215	69	172	342	380	166	422	187	312	231	67	285	49	—	159
Zeehan	154	306	203	307	293	331	292	396	38	404	366	226	362	184	159	—

Source: RACT 1995 Accommodation and Touring Guide, Tasmania.



# physical features

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## Mountains

	<i>Height (metres)</i>
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 573
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 560
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Massif	1 514
Mt Geryon	1 510

## Rivers

	<i>Length (kilometres)</i>
South Esk	201
Gordon	185
Derwent	182
Huon	170
Mersey	146
Franklin	118
Arthur	113
Piemont	100

## Lakes

	<i>Area (sq. kilometres)</i>
Lake Gordon (a)	272
Lake Pedder (b)	241
Great Lake (c)	170
Arthurs Lake (c)	64
Lake Burbury (a)	53
Lake Sorell (c)	52

## Islands

	<i>Area (sq. kilometres)</i>
Mainland Tasmania	64 409
Flinders Island	1 374
King Island	1 099
Cape Barren Island	445
Bruny Island	362
Macquarie Island	123
Clarke Island	113
Maria Island	101
Robbins Island	101

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(a) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission. (b) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission, which inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder. (c) Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).



## Tasmania's National Parks (a)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Effective Gazetted date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 527	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair (b)	161 108	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers (b)	440 961	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	11 930	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains (b)	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mount Field	16 265	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	13 899	3 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Southwest (b)	608 298	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Walls of Jerusalem (b)	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

(a) Figures supplied by Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of Environment and Land Management) (b) Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devils Gullet, Liffey Falls (part) and Marakoopa Cave State Reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mine Protected Archaeological Sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and small areas of HEC and private land (totalling 1 383 640 ha) as of May 1992



## **national parks & state reserves**

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The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* provides for three broad reserve categories:

### **Conservation Areas**

generally provide protection for fauna and its nesting or breeding place, but not its broad habitat. They are called Wildlife Sanctuary or Conservation Area depending on whether they are set aside to fulfill particular wildlife objectives (e.g. Tamar River Wildlife Sanctuary) or whether they are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area allowing mutton birding.

### **State Reserves**

have much greater protection.

- National Park— (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 4000 ha in area.
- Nature Reserve— (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are especially important for nature conservation. Public use is not prohibited but it is generally not encouraged.
- Historic Site— (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) where places or structures of European historic significance are involved.
- Aboriginal Site— (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) where the place is of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- State Reserves - (e.g. Hastings Caves) small areas of high natural or cultural value.

### **Game Reserves**

are reserved areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited hunting, with permits, is allowed.



## world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area comprises about 1 383 640 hectares (approximately 20 per cent of the State) of essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

***Reserved land managed by the  
Dept of Environment & Land Management,  
1 January 1995***

	No.	Area (ha)
<b><i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i></b>		
National Parks	14	1 367 186
State Reserves	53	19 909
Nature Reserves	48	41 600
Historic Sites	30	16 098
Aboriginal Sites	4	1 243
Game Reserves	12	11 634
Conservation Areas	78	413 651
Muttonbird Reserves	5	9 288
<b><i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 —</i></b>		
Tasmanian Historic Shipwrecks	7	—
<b><i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 —</i></b>		
Protected Archaeological Sites	5	1 428
<b><i>Crown Lands Act 1976 —</i></b>		
Protected Areas	4	202 925
State Recreation Areas	17	5 596
Coastal, River and Lakeside Reserves	57	7 581



## flora

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Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland heath and bog with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1500 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 300 are endemic. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora. (Up to 60 per cent of the alpine flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia. This is particularly true for the eucalypt forests which have a high proportion of species in common with South Eastern Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus spp.*) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech (*N. cunninghamii*) is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech (*N. gunnii*) is a subalpine shrub. *Nothofagus* fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, *Bauera* and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families. Some families prominent in southern mainland Australia (e.g. mistletoes) are absent.

Prominent and characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a



tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;

- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests of up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1000 years;
- "horizontal", a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds or cushions: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne collensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and in the Magellanic moorland of South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants spread and adjoin, they form a mosaic which has a continuous level or undulating surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others: the white-flowered *Drosera arcturi* is often conspicuous and the endemic plaintain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. But a cushion plant does not continue to expand to an indefinite size: after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of plants such as the fern *Gleichenia alpina*, *Calorophus minor* (syn. *Hypolaena lateriflora*, family Restionaceae), *Astelia alpina* (pine-apple grass, family Liliaceae) and also various shrubby species.



## fauna

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Isolated since the last ice age, some 12 000 years ago, several species have developed uniquely Tasmanian forms while some vary from their mainland counterparts to a small degree. Others, including migratory birds, are shared with mainland Australia and other continents.

### *Mammals*

Tasmania's fauna includes representatives of the three main groups of mammals: placental, monotremes and marsupials. The Tasmanian Devil, the Tasmanian Tiger or Thylacine (probably extinct) and the Long-tailed Mouse are examples of mammals which are unique (endemic) to Tasmania.

Tasmania's egg-laying mammals or monotremes are the Platypus and the Echidna.

Marsupials give birth to embryonic offspring which are nurtured in a pouch. Common Tasmanian marsupials include the Brushtail Possum and Ringtail Possum, Tasmanian Pademelon, Bennetts Wallaby, bandicoots and the Common Wombat. Less commonly encountered are the Pygmy Possum, Bettong, Potoroo, Forester Kangaroo, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tailed Quoll, Eastern Quoll, Dusky Antechinus and Swamp Antechinus. The two species of antechinus (formerly called marsupial mice), the Tasmanian Devil and the quolls are carnivorous.

Placental mammals, which are more typical of mammals generally, are represented in Tasmania by native rodents, bats and, of course, domestic stock and humans.

Tasmanian Aborigines were probably less influential on the fauna than their mainland Australian counterparts. They did not introduce the dingo or use the boomerang and woomera. The Tasmanian Devil and Thylacine, both also known as recent fossils on mainland Australia, have probably survived longer in Tasmania due to lack of competition from dingoes and the introduced fox.



An important feature of Tasmania's mammal fauna is the relative abundance of some species. The Potoroo, Bettong, Eastern Barred Bandicoot and the quolls remain at least locally common here but are severely depleted or extinct on the mainland. This is probably because of habitat retention and the lack of destructive introduced animals in Tasmania.

### **Birds**

Of Tasmania's 320 or so recorded species of birds, 11 species and 23 sub-species are endemic and about one-quarter are seabirds. Non-migratory species shared with the mainland often exhibit minor variations, an example being the Tasmanian Emu (now extinct), which was smaller than the mainland species. Prominent endemic birds include the Green Rosella, the Forty-spotted Pardalote, several varieties of honeyeater, the Tasmanian Native Hen and the Orange-bellied Parrot, one of the rarest birds in the world.

### **Reptiles**

Snakes and lizards (skinks) represent the reptile group in Tasmania, although occasionally marine turtles appear. Six of the 17 Tasmanian lizard species are endemic to the State, while the three species of snakes (Tiger Snake, Copperhead Snake and White-lipped Whip Snake), all of which are venomous, are shared with the mainland. A new species of skink *Niveoscincus orocryptus* has been discovered at Mt Anne, Southwest Tasmania. The Pedra Branca Skink lives on a rocky outcrop and is one of Tasmania's rarest species.

### **Amphibians**

Tasmania has 11 species of frogs, three of which are endemic: the Tasmanian Tree Frog, Tasmanian Froglet and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

### **Fish**

Of Tasmania's 50 species of freshwater fish, 16 are endemic. Most of the endemic fish are in the family *Galaxiidae*, and occupy freshwater habitats in Tasmania's mountains.



## **climate**

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### **TEMPERATURE**

Tasmania's climate is classified as temperate maritime. Near the coast the diurnal range of temperatures is about 7 degrees, but inland this value is almost doubled. The maximum temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C — observed at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The State's lowest temperature (-13.0 degrees) was registered in June 1983 at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon.

### **RAINFALL**

Rainfall over Tasmania is largely governed by the interaction of airstream and topography. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, the higher annual rainfall totals are recorded in the western highlands areas but there are parts of the north-east which very efficiently intercept the less frequent bursts of humid north-easterly winds. In the west annual rainfall totals vary from 1500 to 3500 millimetres whereas in the eastern half the range is from 500 millimetres in the Midlands, to 1500 millimetres in the north-east highland area.

### **WIND**

The prevailing airstream over Tasmania is westerly with actual winds varying from north-west to south-west. The greatest strength and persistence of winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in coastal areas.

### **SUNSHINE**

Bright sunshine ranges from an average of 2500 hours per year in the northern Midlands to less than 1750 hours per year on the west coast and western highlands. Hobart receives an average of 2100 hours annually and Launceston around 2400 hours.



# Rainfall in districts, Tasmania (mm)

District	1992	1993	1994	Average (a)
Northern	1 066	922	655	988
East Coast	723	784	435	806
Midlands	534	364	322	544
South East	689	725	625	758
Derwent Valley	659	627	493	693
Central Plateau	1 342	1 491	1 458	1 004
West Coast	2 184	2 094	2 068	2 334
King Island	1 279	864	791	924
Flinders Island	738	777	582	741

(a) Long-term annual averages derived from all available data

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

# Temperature and rainfall, Hobart (a)

Months	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Max.		Min.		Mean	rain days
	Mean	Ext.	Mean	Ext.		
	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm	no.
Jan	21.5	40.8	11.7	4.5	48	11
Feb	21.6	40.2	11.9	3.4	40	9
Mar	20.1	37.3	10.7	1.8	47	11
Apr	17.2	30.6	8.9	0.6	52	12
May	14.3	25.5	6.9	-1.6	49	14
June	11.9	20.6	5.2	-2.8	56	14
July	11.5	21.0	4.5	-2.8	54	15
Aug	12.9	24.5	5.1	-1.8	52	15
Sep	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.8	52	15
Oct	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.0	64	16
Nov	18.6	36.8	9.2	1.6	55	14
Dec	20.2	40.7	10.7	3.3	57	13
Year	16.8	40.8	8.2	-2.8	626	159

(a) At Hobart Regional Office using figures recorded over 112 years

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)



Climatic data, selected stations, Tasmania  
(Temperatures: °C and Rainfall: mm)

	<i>Hobart</i>		<i>L'ton Airport</i>		<i>Burnie</i>		<i>Queenstown</i>		<i>St Helens</i>		<i>Scottsdale</i>	
	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1994</i>
Mean daily max.	16.8	17.4	16.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.4	15.9	18.2	18.9	17.1	17.2
Extreme max.	40.8	38.8	37.3	33.6	32.8	25.6	37.3	36	39.8	36	35.9	32
Mean daily min.	8.2	8.6	6.2	5.9	8.9	9.0	5.6	6.0	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.7
Extreme min.	-2.8	-0.5	-7.1	-5.5	-1.7	1.0	-6.7	-3.0	-4.3	-4.0	-4.7	-3.0
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	5.9	6.7	6.9	7.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Frost days (no.)	25	40	74	80	10	8	41	93	46	79	67	52
Mean annual rain	626	455	691	465	994	712	2404	2722	782	498	984	677
Rain days	159	152	138	102	159	143	240	250	144	99	143	152

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)



## state emblems

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### COAT-OF-ARMS

The Tasmanian coat-of-arms features two Tasmanian Tigers supporting a shield. Contained within the shield are five symbols, a ram, a sheaf of wheat, apples, hops and a thunderbolt.



Above the shield is a lion. A pick and shovel, representative of the mining industry, appear in front of the lion. The motto *ubertas et fidelitas* interpreted as *fertility and faithfulness* completes the coat-of-arms which was promulgated in 1919.



### FLAG

Tasmania's flag was adopted for general State Government use in 1876, but it was not until 3 December 1975 that the design was officially gazetted. The flag features a blue ensign with a red lion on a white shield superimposed. The Union Jack occupies the upper quarter next to the staff.

### FLORAL EMBLEM

The Tasmanian Blue Gum, *Eucalyptus globulus*, was proclaimed as the floral emblem of Tasmania on 27 November 1962.



## government

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On 1 January 1901, Tasmania joined with the other Australian colonies of Britain to become a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *Local Government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in 23 municipalities and six cities.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

#### Senate: Tasmanian members

(at 1 April 1995)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Abetz, E.	Liberal	1999
Bell, R.	Aust. Democrats	1996
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	1996
Coates, J.	ALP	1999
Denman, K.	ALP	1999
Devereux, J.R.	Independent	1996
Gibson, B.	Liberal	1999
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	1999
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	1996
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	1996
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	1996

#### House of Representatives:

#### Tasmanian members (at 1 April 1995)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Miles, C.G.	Liberal	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
Smith, S.	ALP	Bass



## **TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT**

### **Governor**

H. E., General Sir Phillip Bennett AC KBE DSO

### **Judiciary** (as at 1 April 1995)

The Hon. Sir Guy Green KBE (Chief Justice)

The Hon. Mr Justice W.J.E. Cox

The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood

The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright

The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford

The Hon. Mr Justice W.P.M. Zeeman

The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer

### **Ministry** (as at 1 April 1995)

**The Hon. R.J. Groom, MHA (Premier)**

Minister—State Development & Resources,

Minister—Mines, Minister—Forests

**The Hon. R.J. Beswick, MHA (Deputy Premier)**

Minister—Education & the Arts, Minister—

Industrial Relations & Training, Minister—Public

Sector Management

**The Hon. I.M. Braid, MHA**

Minister—Transport and Works

**The Hon. T.J. Cleary, MHA**

Minister—Environment & Land Management,

Minister—National Parks & Wildlife, Minister—

Inland Fisheries, Minister—Local Government

**The Hon. R. Cornish, MHA (Attorney-General)**

Minister—Justice, Minister Assisting Treasurer,

Leader of the Government in the House

**The Hon. R.T. Gray, MHA**

Minister—Primary Industry & Fisheries,

Minister—Energy, Minister—TT-Line

**The Hon. F.R. Groom, MHA**

Minister—Community & Health Services

**The Hon. P.C.L. Hodgman, MHA**

Minister—Tourism, Sport & Recreation,

Minister—Status of Women, Minister—Antarctic

Affairs

**Dr. The Hon. F.L. Madill, MHA**

Minister—Police & Emergency Services,

Minister—Consumer Affairs, Minister—

Multicultural & Ethnic Affairs, Minister Assisting

the Premier

**The Hon. A.M. Rundle, MHA (Treasurer)**

Minister—Finance, Minister—Employment,

Minister—Racing & Gaming, Minister Assisting

the Minister for State Development & Resources

**The Hon. J.S. Barker, MHA**

Parliamentary Secretary to Cabinet



## Parliament

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

## Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1989, 1995 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

### Legislative Council Members (at 1 April 1995)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Buckingham	Crean, The Hon. D.M. (ALP)	1998
Cornwall	Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.)	1996
Derwent	Batt, The Hon. C.L. (ALP)	1997
Gordon	Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.)	2000
Hobart	Parkinson, The Hon. D.J. (Ind. ALP)	2000
Huon	Meyer, The Hon. A.Y. (Ind.)	1996
Launceston	Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.)	2000
Macquarie	Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.)	1998
Meander	Hope, The Hon. R.T. (Ind.)	1997
Mersey	Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.)	1996
Monmouth	Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.)	1999
Newdegate	Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.)	1999
Pembroke	McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Lib.)	1995
Q'borough	Stopp, The Hon. E.J.C. (Ind.)	1995
Russell	Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.)	1999
South Esk	Rattray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.)	1998
Tamar	Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.)	1995
West Devon	Hiscutt, The Hon. H.J. (Ind.)	1995
W'morland	Brookes, The Hon. H.G. (Ind.)	1997

### Officers of the Legislative Council

**President:** The Hon. E.J.C. Stopp

**Chairman of Committees:** The Hon. A.Y. Meyer

**Leader for the Government:** The Hon. P.C. McKay

**Deputy Leader:** The Hon. A.W. Fletcher



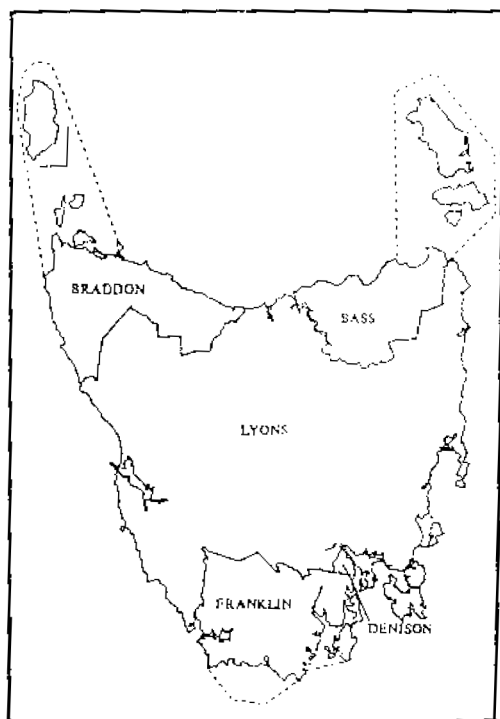
### ***House of Assembly***

The House of Assembly consists of 35 members elected from five seven-member electorates for a term of four years.

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in February 1992 saw the election of 19 Liberals, 11 Labor members and five Independents.

### ***House of Assembly Electoral Boundaries***





## House of Assembly members

(at 1 April 1995)

<b>Electorate</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Party</b>
Bass	Armstrong, L.J.E.	Tas. Greens
	Benneworth, A.J.	Liberal
	Beswick, R.J.	Liberal
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, S.D.	Liberal
Braddon	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
	Bonde, W.B.	Liberal
	Cains, C.S.	Liberal
	Cornish, The Hon. R.	Liberal
	Field, The Hon. M.W.	ALP
	Groom, The Hon. F.R.	Liberal
Denison	Hollister, D.L.	Tas. Greens
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
	Amos, J.J.	ALP
	Barker, J.S.	Liberal
	Putt, P.	Tas. Greens
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
Franklin	Hodgman, The Hon. W.M. (Q.C.)	Liberal
	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	White, The Hon. J.C.	ALP
	Aird, The Hon. M.A.	ALP
	Bates, G.M.	Tas. Greens
	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
Lyons	Cleary, The Hon. T.J.	Liberal
	Davison, B.F.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, P.A.	ALP
	Braid, The Hon. I.M.	Liberal
	Gray, The Hon. R.T.	Liberal
	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Mainwaring, R.G.	Liberal
	Milne, C.A.	Tas. Greens
	Page, The Hon. G.R.	Liberal
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP

*Officers of the House of Assembly***Speaker:** The Hon. G.R. Page**Chairman of Committees:** J.S. Barker**Leader of the Opposition:** The Hon. M.W. Field



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 23 municipalities and 6 cities (Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence).

They provide services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

### Mayors

(at 19 April 1995)

<i>Council</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Break O'Day	Cr Robert Legge
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster
Burnie City	Ald. Sandra French
Central Coast	Cr Sue Smith
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Ashton-Jones
Circular Head	Cr James Smith
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards
Devonport City	Ald. Geoff Squibb, MLC
Dorset	Cr Peter Partridge
Flinders	Cr Shirley Holloway
George Town	Cr Heather Barwick
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr Elwyn Bailey
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin
Hobart City	Ald. Doone Kennedy
Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Kentish	Cr Lawrence Connors
Kingborough	Cr Reg S. Gee
King Island	Cr Vernon Philbey
Latrobe	Cr Miles Ford
Launceston City	Ald. Tony Peck
Meander Valley	Cr Denise Swan
New Norfolk	Cr Ken Britton
Northern Midlands	Cr Kenneth von Bibra
Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
Waratah/Wynyard	Cr Cyril Dixon
West Coast	Cr Murray Waller
West Tamar	Cr Eldon Griffiths



## public finance

Australian government is organised at three levels: the Commonwealth Government, State governments and their instrumentalities, and local government authorities.

In the Australian National Accounts and Government Finance Statistics, a distinction is made between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. The major sources of revenue for State general government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and State taxes. Public trading enterprises (for example the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

Local government provides goods and services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads, water supply and sewerage. The principal source of revenue for local government authorities is rates.

### State Government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
General public services	112	84
Public order and safety	125	130
Education	505	538
Health	398	344
Social security and welfare	51	85
Housing and community amenities	47	- 53
Recreation and culture	63	61
Fuel and energy	91	74
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	71	73
Mining, manufacturing and construction	6	8
Transport and communication	173	297
Public debt	489	524
Other	120	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 251</b>	<b>2 291</b>



# State Government transactions, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Current outlays —		
General government		
final consumption		
expenditure	1 263	1 330
Interest payments	488	524
Subsidies paid to enterprises	46	44
Current grants to other		
governments	40	42
Other transfer payments	135	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>2 079</b>
Capital outlays —		
Expenditure on new		
fixed assets	312	445
Expenditure on second-		
hand fixed assets (net)	-7	-61
Other	-26	-173
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Total current and</b>		
<b>capital outlays</b>	<b>2 251</b>	<b>2 291</b>
Revenue —		
Taxes, fees and fines	558	592
Net operating surpluses of		
Public Trading Enterprises	223	222
Interest received	122	179
Grants received	1 167	1 128
Other	65	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 135</b>	<b>2 184</b>
Financing transactions (a)	116	107
Net advances received	-149	-120
Net borrowing	60	1 011
Increase in provisions	131	99
Other	75	-882
<b>Deficit (b)</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>8</b>

(a) Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue

(b) Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.



# Local government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

	1992-93	1993-94
Current Outlays —		
General government final consumption expenditure	112	130
Interest	25	19
Other	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>158</b>
Capital Outlays —		
Gross fixed capital expenditure	79	77
Other	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>
Revenue and grants received —		
Taxes, fees and fines	122	132
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	38	25
Interest received	9	8
Grants	62	65
Other	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>238</b>
Financing Transactions (a) —		
Borrowing (net)	1	-5
Increase in provisions	9	16
Other	-21	-13
<b>Total</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-2</b>
Deficit (b)	-20	-18
Outlays by purpose —		
General public services	38	38
Housing and community amenities	58	61
Recreation and culture	28	33
Transport and communication	62	60
Other	40	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>236</b>

(a) Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue

(b) Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.



# State and local government taxes, fees and fines, Tasmania, 1993-94

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Per head of population (\$)</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	131	278
Taxes on property —		
Land taxes	29	61
Municipal rates	126	267
Stamp duties	61	129
Financial institutions' taxes	31	66
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	16	34
Other	6	13
Taxes on provision of goods and services —		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	13	28
Taxes on private lotteries	22	47
Casino taxes	12	25
Race betting taxes	11	23
Taxes on insurance	25	53
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes —		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	42	89
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	22	47
Drivers' licences	4	8
Road transport and maintenance taxes	1	2
Franchise taxes —		
Petroleum products franchise tax	47	100
Tobacco franchise taxes	63	133
Liquor franchise taxes	17	36
Other taxes	10	22
Fees and fines —		
Compulsory fees	26	55
Fines	9	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1 537</b>



# Taxes, fees & fines per head of mean population (\$)

<i>Level of Government</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
<i>Commonwealth</i>	5 056	5 068	5 270
<i>State and local</i>			
New South Wales	1 792	1 833	1 973
Victoria	1 666	1 790	2 006
Queensland	1 264	1 373	1 469
South Australia	1 367	1 481	1 587
Western Australia	1 426	1 471	1 692
Tasmania	1 412	1 445	1 537
Northern Territory	1 167	1 245	1 402
A.C.T.	1 477	1 636	1 738
<i>All States and Territories</i>	1 577	1 660	1 813
<i>Australia</i>	6 633	6 728	7 083



## law and order

At 30 June 1994 Tasmania had a police force of 1062 police officers or one police officer for every 445 persons. There were 258 people in custody at 30 June 1994.

### Lower, higher and children's courts, Tasmania, 1993 Counts of offences proven

<i>Type of matter</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Higher</i>	<i>Children's</i>
Offences against the person	799	127	158
Robbery and extortion	2	33	—
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other offences involving theft	7 950	530	1 761
Property damage and environmental offences	562	32	110
Offences against good order	5 977	13	727
Drug offences	3 468	56	135
Motor vehicle, traffic and related offences (a)	3 885	3	37
Other offences	1 251	121	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 894</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>2 937</b>

(a) Excludes minor traffic offences.

(Source. ABS Catalogue No. 4508.6)

### Age of offenders, Tasmania, 1993

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 20	2 556	552	3 108
20-24	2 920	384	3 304
25-29	1 610	303	1 913
30-39	1 869	343	2 212
40-49	829	152	981
50-59	277	44	321
60+	131	11	142
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>10 195</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>11 984</b>

(a) Includes not stated

(Source. ABS Catalogue No. 4508.6)



## population

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1994 was just under 472 400. This represents 2.6 per cent of the national estimated resident population of 17 843 300.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1994, Tasmania's population increased by 0.21 per cent, or approximately 1000 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.06 per cent or 186 800 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

### Estimated resident population: Australian States and Territories

<i>State</i>	<i>30 June 1991 (a)</i>	<i>30 June 1994 p</i>	<i>Growth rate year to 30 June 1994</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
	( <i>'000</i> )	( <i>'000</i> )	(% per year)	
NSW	5 898.7	6 051.4	0.90	7.55
Vic.	4 420.4	4 476.1	0.27	19.67
Qld	2 961.0	3 196.9	2.60	1.85
SA	1 446.3	1 469.8	0.47	1.49
WA	1 636.1	1 701.9	1.52	0.67
Tas.	466.8	472.4	0.21	6.97
NT	165.5	171.1	1.08	0.13
ACT	289.3	300.9	0.67	125.38
<b>Aust.(b)</b>	<b>17 284.0</b>	<b>17 843.3</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>2.32</b>

(a) Census year (b) includes 'Other Territories' from 1993



### ***Age and sex composition of population***

At 30 June 1994, 22.6 per cent of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.5 per cent of total Australians); 44.6 per cent between 15 and 44 years, (46.3 per cent of total Australians); 20.4 per cent between 45 and 64 years, (20.4 per cent of total Australians) and 12.4 per cent were aged 65 years or older. (11.8 per cent of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 33.7 years, an increase of 1.3 years on the 32.4 years recorded at 30 June 1991.

There were 98.4 males for every 100 females, which is slightly less than the total Australian ratio, which is 99.2 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread; almost 60 per cent of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 227 500 people or 48.2 per cent of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133 130 people or 28.2 per cent of Tasmania's population, while 111 730 people or 23.7 per cent lived in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Since April 1993 Tasmania has had 29 local government areas. Largest in population terms is Launceston with an estimated resident population in June 1994 of 65 830, or 13.9 per cent of Tasmania's population. Other large local government areas are Clarence (49 840, or 10.6 per cent of Tasmania's population), Hobart (47 629 people, 10.1 per cent) and Glenorchy (43 986 people, 9.3 per cent).

The two island municipalities of Flinders (912 people, 0.2 per cent) and King Island (1894 people, 0.4 per cent) are the smallest.

The smallest Tasmanian 'mainland' municipalities are Tasman (2004 people, 0.4 per cent) and Central Highlands (2894 people, 0.6 per cent).



### Estimated resident population, Tasmania, 30 June 1994 p

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	
			No.	% of total
0-4	17 540	16 810	34 350	7.3
5-9	18 310	17 640	35 960	7.6
10-14	18 540	17 760	36 290	7.7
15-19	17 620	16 720	34 340	7.3
20-24	18 070	17 130	35 190	7.5
25-29	16 330	16 380	32 720	6.9
30-34	18 480	19 210	37 690	8.0
35-39	18 120	18 370	36 480	7.7
40-44	17 280	17 160	34 440	7.3
45-49	15 970	15 680	31 650	6.7
50-54	12 520	12 000	24 520	5.2
55-59	10 510	10 400	20 900	4.4
60-64	9 480	9 690	19 180	4.1
65-69	9 130	9 630	18 760	4.0
70-74	7 300	8 960	16 260	3.4
75 & over	9 050	14 600	23 650	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>234 230</b>	<b>238 130</b>	<b>472 360</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Population at selected census dates, Tasmania (a)

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
				per sq km
1861	49 593	40 384	89 977	1.32
1881	61 162	54 543	115 705	1.69
1901	89 624	82 851	172 475	2.52
1921	107 743	106 037	213 780	3.13
1947	129 244	127 834	257 078	3.76
1961	177 628	172 712	350 340	5.13
1971 (b)	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981 (b)	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986 (b)	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991 (b)	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89

(a) *Aboriginals are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961.*

(b) *Estimated resident population*



# Estimated resident population (at 30 June)

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1994 p</i>	<i>Proportion of State (%)</i>
Brighton	12 066	12 425	2.6
Central Highlands	2 969	2 894	0.6
Clarence	49 447	49 840	10.6
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	3 962	4 006	0.8
Glenorchy	43 611	43 986	9.3
Hobart	47 681	47 629	10.1
Huon Valley	12 634	12 961	2.7
Kingborough	25 441	26 994	5.7
New Norfolk	10 313	10 310	2.2
Sorell	8 518	9 219	2.0
Southern Midlands	5 157	5 236	1.1
Tasman	1 956	2 004	0.4
<b>Greater Hobart- Southern Region</b>	<b>222 755</b>	<b>227 504</b>	<b>48.2</b>
Break O'Day	5 764	5 824	1.2
Dorset	7 637	7 698	1.6
Flinders	965	912	0.2
George Town	7 165	7 111	1.5
Launceston	65 637	65 832	13.9
Meander Valley	14 651	15 316	3.2
Northern Midlands	11 007	11 117	2.4
West Tamar	18 254	19 317	4.1
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>131 080</b>	<b>133 127</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Burnie	21 071	20 970	4.4
Central Coast	21 006	21 105	4.5
Circular Head	8 530	8 594	1.8
Devonport	25 337	25 465	5.4
Kentish	5 176	5 295	1.1
King Island	1 917	1 894	0.4
Latrobe	6 927	7 135	1.5
Waratah/Wynyard	14 339	14 286	3.0
West Coast	7 664	6 982	1.5
<b>Mersey-Lyell Region</b>	<b>111 967</b>	<b>111 726</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>466 802</b>	<b>472 357</b>	<b>100</b>



Tasmania's demographic rates by usual residence for 1993 are (national rates are in brackets): birth rate, 14.5 (14.7); death rate, 7.7 (6.9); marriage rate, 6.5 (6.4) and divorce rate, 3.0 (2.7).

### Vital statistics: Tasmania

Year	Marriages	Divorces (a)	Births	Deaths	
				Total	Under 1 year
1989	3 111	1 269	6 813	3 690	72
1990	3 026	1 170	7 043	3 713	63
1991	3 069	1 383	6 870	3 686	67
1992	3 081	1 365	6 987	3 739	46
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40

(a) Includes nullities of marriage

### Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

Year	Marriage (a)	Birth (a)	Death (a)	Infant mortality (b)
1989	6.8	15.0	8.1	10.6
1990	6.6	15.3	8.0	8.9
1991	6.6	14.7	7.9	9.0
1992	6.6	14.9	8.0	6.6
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9

(a) Number per 1000 of mean population. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births registered

### Divorces, Tasmania

Year	Divorces granted by sex of petitioner			
	Male	Female	Joint	Total
1989	471	728	70	1 269
1990	448	654	68	1 170
1991	493	810	80	1 383
1992	528	740	97	1 365
1993	501	819	145	1 465

continued



# Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

Year	Divorces granted by duration of marriage		Crude divorce rate (a)
	0-9 years	10 years and over	
1989	630	639	2.8
1990	575	595	2.5
1991	639	744	3.0
1992	632	733	2.9
1993	668	797	3.0

(a) Number granted per 1000 of mean population

# Life tables, Tasmania, 1993 (a)

Age (years)	Males		Females	
	lx	ex	lx	ex
0	100 000	73.92	100 000	80.13
5	99 123	69.56	99 492	75.54
10	98 960	64.67	99 405	70.61
15	98 801	59.77	99 325	65.66
20	98 364	55.03	98 079	60.82
25	97 729	50.37	98 853	55.95
30	96 999	45.73	98 651	51.06
35	96 081	41.14	98 283	46.24
40	95 203	36.50	97 824	41.44
45	94 256	31.84	97 066	36.75
50	92 838	27.28	96 072	32.10
55	90 375	22.95	94 505	27.59
60	86 253	18.92	92 142	23.23
65	79 700	15.25	88 493	19.08
70	69 804	12.04	82 408	15.28
75	57 111	9.15	73 209	11.88
80	41 021	6.71	60 915	8.74
85	23 196	4.98	43 501	6.19
90	9 516	3.81	23 357	4.38
95	2 690	3.14	8 220	3.29

(a) Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a long-term trend

lx = number of persons surviving at exact age x last birthday  
ex = expectation of life at age x (the average number of years lived after age x by persons of that age).



## Causes of death, Tasmania, 1993

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	32	0.9
Malignant neoplasm of colon	83	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	183	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	65	1.8
Leukaemia	31	0.9
All other malignant neoplasms	530	14.6
Diabetes mellitus	67	1.8
Acute myocardial infarction	521	14.3
Other ischaemic heart disease	300	8.2
Cerebrovascular disease	387	10.6
Other circulatory diseases	413	11.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	328	9.0
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	65	1.8
Sudden infant death syndrome	9	0.2
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	60	1.6
Suicide	83	2.3
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	82	2.3
Other causes	398	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 637</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Population by country of birth,  
Tasmania, 1991 census

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Australia	194 921	201 392	396 313
England	9 769	9 680	19 449
Germany	1 082	957	2 039
Greece	388	311	699
India	242	250	492
Ireland (Rep.)	316	305	621
Italy	804	530	1 334
Lebanon	57	40	97
Malaysia	355	350	705
Malta	63	37	100
Netherlands	1 531	1 428	2 959
New Zealand	1 815	1 653	3 468
Poland	663	511	1 174
Scotland	1 553	1 498	3 051
South Africa (Rep.)	378	358	736
USA	435	397	832
Vietnam	142	108	250
Yugoslavia	485	265	750
Other	4 593	4 613	9 206
Not stated	4 173	4 393	8 566
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>223 765</b>	<b>229 076</b>	<b>452 841</b>



# education

In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory and in 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 extending to between six and 14 years in 1912.

## Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

Type of school	Year	Teachers (a)	Enrolments (b)	
			Primary grades	Second- ary grades
Govt. —	1992	4 227	37 547	28 118
	1993	4 260	37 380	27 347
	1994	4 207	37 033	27 028
Non-govt. —	1992	1 261	11 037	9 547
	1993	1 340	11 218	9 816
	1994	1 372	11 314	9 984
All schools —	1992	5 488	48 584	37 665
	1993	5 599	48 598	37 163
	1994	5 578	48 347	37 012

(a) Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching. (b) Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4220.0)

## Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania (a)

Year		Primary	Secondary
1992 —	Government	18.4	12.8
	Non-government	20.3	13.3
1993 —	Government	17.6	12.8
	Non-government	19.4	12.9
1994 p —	Government	17.2	13.2
	Non-government	19.1	12.8

(a) Based on full-time equivalents.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4221.0)



## University enrolments, 1994

<i>Course</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>	
	<i>Commencing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Higher Degree	436	1 226
Other Postgraduate	534	772
Undergraduate —		
Business	623	1 647
Design	74	197
Education	304	1 115
Engineering & Surveying	184	519
Humanities & Social Science	858	2 143
Law	188	590
Medicine & Pharmacy	91	421
Nursing	237	735
Science & Technology	593	1 718
Visual & Performing Arts	321	775
<i>Total undergraduate</i>	<i>3 473</i>	<i>9 860</i>
Other	129	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>12 030</b>

(Source: University of Tasmania, Statistics 1994)

## Enrolments, TAFE institutes, 1994 (a)

<i>Sub-program</i>	<i>Drysdale</i>	<i>Hob.</i>	<i>L'ton</i>	<i>North-West</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	0	292	356	575	1 223
Manufact & Engineering	11	1 707	1 926	1 671	5 315
Building & Architecture	0	950	62	45	1 057
Business Services	1	2 731	1 346	2 350	6 428
Personal & Comm. Serv.	0	2 172	761	681	3 614
Hospitality & Tourism	2 108	0	0	18	2 126
Equity & Access	0	668	281	766	1 715
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>8 520</b>	<b>4 732</b>	<b>6 106</b>	<b>21 478</b>

(a) Figures are preliminary only.

(Source: TAFEMIS)



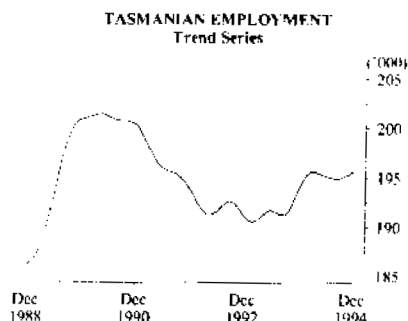
# labour

Over the past two decades the Tasmanian labour force has undergone significant changes. Women now comprise a significantly greater proportion of the labour force than at any time since the Second World War.

## **Employment**

Tasmanian employment peaked in April 1990 with 198 700 people employed

In 1994, employment in Tasmania was around 195 000. Female and male employment throughout 1994 were around 82 000 and 113 000 respectively.



## **Unemployment**

In March 1990, there were 18 500 Tasmanians unemployed. During 1994, the number of unemployed varied between 26 700 in January and 23 000 in August.

The number of unemployed females in 1994 was around 9000. The number of unemployed males varied between 14 500 and 17 400.

## **Unemployment rate**

The unemployment rate in Tasmania throughout 1994 was the highest of any Australian State.

In early 1990, the unemployment rate was at its lowest since mid-1986, 8.5 per cent. In 1994 the unemployment rate varied between 12.0 per cent and 10.6 per cent.



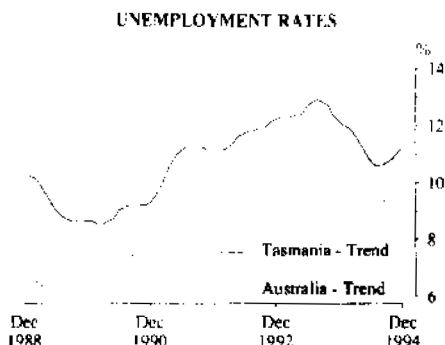
# Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania

At June	Employed		Unemployed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	Not in labour force ('000)	Unemploy- ment rate (%)	Participation rate (%)
	Full-time workers ('000)	Total ('000)					
Males—							
1991	99.7	111.3	15.1	126.4	48.0	12.0	72.5
1992	98.0	110.4	15.9	126.3	49.6	12.6	71.8
1993	97.8	108.8	17.8	126.7	51.5	14.1	71.1
1994	100.8	111.8	14.3	126.1	53.7	11.3	70.1
Females—							
1991	43.0	80.3	9.3	89.6	90.5	10.3	49.7
1992	38.8	76.9	9.7	86.6	94.8	11.2	47.7
1993	43.7	82.3	10.6	92.9	90.8	11.4	50.6
1994	40.1	83.0	7.8	90.9	95.3	8.6	48.8
Persons—							
1991	142.7	191.6	24.4	216.0	138.5	11.3	60.9
1992	136.8	187.3	25.6	213.0	144.4	12.0	59.6
1993	141.5	191.1	28.5	219.6	142.3	13.0	60.7
1994	140.9	194.9	22.2	217.0	149.0	10.2	59.3

(Source: ABS Catalogue No 6203.0)



The female unemployment rate in 1994 varied between 9.2 per cent and 10.5 per cent. For males, the unemployment rate varied between 11.3 per cent and 13.4 per cent.



### Duration of unemployment, Tasmania, December 1994

<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Months</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 2</i>	<i>2 to 5</i>	<i>6 to 11</i>	<i>12 &amp; over</i>	
Worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	2 437	3 623	1 556	1 947	9 565
Not worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	4 215	1 838	1 505	7 931	15 488
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>5 461</b>	<b>3 061</b>	<b>9 878</b>	<b>25 053</b>

(Source: Unpublished Labour Force data)



## Employed wage and salary earners, Tasmania, May 1994

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total industry</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%
Mining	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.2
Manufacturing	13.9	5.4	19.3	13.3
Electricity, gas & water, construction	9.1	1.4	10.5	7.3
Wholesale & retail trade	16.6	11.1	27.6	19.1
Transport & storage	3.9	1.1	4.9	3.4
Communication	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.5
Finance, property & business services	5.0	6.5	11.5	7.9
Public administration & defence	6.1	3.7	9.8	6.8
Community services	15.9	28.7	44.6	30.8
Recreation, personal & other services	4.4	7.4	11.9	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6248.0)

## Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Males total earnings</i>	<i>Females total earnings</i>
1992 — November	554.20	380.60
1993 — November	599.50	391.60
1994 — February	615.20	386.70
May	602.40	387.50
August	591.50	387.90
November	600.90	396.00

## Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)—continued

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Full-time adults</i>		<i>All employees total earnings</i>
	<i>Ordinary time earnings</i>	<i>Total earnings</i>	
1992 — November	564.60	589.50	474.60
1993 — November	588.30	613.50	501.70
1994 — February	592.90	626.00	506.70
May	589.00	619.30	499.30
August	591.80	620.10	491.70
November	602.90	636.90	501.20

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6302.0)



## Pay indexes, Tasmania (a)

	Males	Females	Persons
1991—June	132.6	134.5	133.1
December	137.1	140.0	137.8
1992—June	137.9	140.5	138.6
December	138.2	141.2	139.0
1993—June	138.4	141.4	139.2
December	140.4	141.7	140.7
1994—June	141.2	142.6	141.6
December	141.5	143.2	142.0

(a) Base of each index: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1985 = 100.0

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6312.0)

## Industrial disputes (a), Tasmania

Year	Disputes commenced	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Working days lost
	No.	'000	'000	per 1000 employees
1990	26	9.9	10.7	67
1991	30	7.2	4.4	28
1992	23	7.6	43.0	285
1993	19	2.7	4.5	29
1994	30	5.6	4.6	32

(a) The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes. (b) Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6321.0)



## social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

### Child care users, June 1993 ('000) (a)

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Formal care—		
Long day care centre	3.8	146.7
Family day care	3.6	80.7
Occasional care	2.1	50.0
Pre-school	2.9	236.9
Other formal care	1.5	115.8
<i>Total children who used formal care (b)</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>596.2</i>
Total children who used formal care only	8.4	338.7
Informal care—		
Brother/sister/step care	3.4	159.1
Other relative	20.6	707.1
Other person	7.5	389.1
<i>Total children who used informal care (b)</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>1 166.2</i>
Total children who used informal care only	25.0	908.7
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	46.6	1 581.0
<b>Total children (c)</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>3 085.9</b>

(a) Children under 12 years (b) As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children (c) Comprises Total children who used formal care, Total children who used informal care only and Children who used neither formal nor informal care.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4402 0)



# Department of Social Security pensions, benefits and family payments, Tasmania, 1993-94

<i>Pension, benefit or family payment</i>	<i>Number of recipients at June 1994</i>	<i>Expenditure (\$'000)</i>
Age pension	43 860	(b) 322 827
Disability Support Pension	14 357	(b) 143 570
Sole Parent Pension	10 016	81 067
Rehabilitation Allowance	12	155
Class B Widow Pension	1 375	12 218
Widowed Person Allowance	2	33
Wife/Carer Pension	6 071	—
Job Search & Newstart allowances (a)	30 058	255 633
Mature Age Allowance	1 068	} 2 976
Mature Age Partner Allowance	396	
Sickness Allowance (a)	1 059	8 960
Special Benefit (a)	397	3 465
Mobility Allowance (a)	596	748
Family Payment—		
Children	104 588	} 60 554
Clients	53 946	
Additional Family Payment—		
Children	55 140	} 107 470
Clients	27 470	
Child Disability Allowance—		
Children	2 694	} 5 623
Clients	2 433	
Double Orphan Pension—		
Orphans	29	} 26
Guardians	23	
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 005 327</b>

(a) June monthly average (b) Includes expenditure on wife/carers pensions

(Source: Dept of Social Security)

## Service pensions paid, Tasmania

<i>War service</i>	<i>Number of pensions (a) (June 1994)</i>
World War I	29
World War II	11 821
Korea and Malaya	452
British Commonwealth	2 080
Allied Forces	670
Special Overseas Service	608
Miscellaneous	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 802</b>

(a) Comprises service pensions payable to veterans, and partners and widows/widowers of veterans.

(Source: Dept of Veterans' Affairs)



## Disability pensions paid, Tasmania

<i>War service</i>	<i>Number of pensions (a) (June 1994)</i>
World War I	281
World War II (incl. Interim Forces)	12 277
Korea, Malaya and FESR (b)	402
Special Overseas Service	1 128
Peace-time Forces & Gulf War	777
Seamen's War Pension	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 878</b>

(a) Comprises disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans and dependants of incapacitated and deceased veterans. (b) Far East Strategic Reserve  
(Source: Dept. of Veterans Affairs)

## Persons with a handicap, 1993 ('000)

	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Area of handicap—		
Self-care	30.2	989.5
Mobility	50.9	1 827.5
Communication	12.9	479.1
Schooling	4.3	159.4
Employment	46.1	1 497.9
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	2.0	56.4
Severity of handicap—		
Profound	13.0	419.9
Severe	8.7	301.1
Moderate	12.4	455.5
Mild	23.6	941.8
Not determined (a)	12.1	382.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>2 500.2</b>

(a) All children aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.  
(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4430.0)



# prices and price indexes

## Average weekly household expenditure, 1988-89 (a) (\$)

### Broad expenditure group (b) Tasmania Australia

Commodity or service —		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	53.79	71.80
Fuel & power	13.95	12.87
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	88.44	95.83
Alcoholic beverages	12.67	16.90
Tobacco	7.28	6.89
Clothing & footwear	23.94	30.73
Household furnishings & equipment	31.20	37.37
Household services & operation	20.83	24.11
Medical care & health expenses	18.26	21.68
Transport	66.10	76.13
Recreation	48.95	59.37
Personal care	9.27	9.95
Miscellaneous commodities & services	30.24	39.08
<b>Total commodity &amp; service expenditure</b>	<b>424.92</b>	<b>502.71</b>
Selected other payments —		
Income tax	97.91	127.02
Mortgage payment-principal (selected dwelling)	5.92	7.01
Other capital housing costs	-2.24	19.91
Superannuation & life insurance	17.84	16.86

(a) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey

(b) Details of the component expenditure items are given in Appendix 1 of the 1988-89 HES Information Paper (6527.0).

## Average weekly household income (a) (\$)

### Source of total income (proportion %)

	Tasmania	Australia
Wages & salaries	68.8	72.3
Own business	8.8	9.2
Government pensions & benefits	13.4	10.1
Other	9.0	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.



# Average retail prices of selected items: Hobart December quarter (a) (cents)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>% change (b)</i>
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	109	115	5.5
Cheese (processed)	500g	332	387	16.6
Butter	500g	201	209	4.0
Bread	680g	153	154	0.7
Biscuits (dry)	250g	161	161	0.0
Flour (self raising)	2kg	225	240	6.7
Beef ...				
Rump steak	1kg	1 067	1 169	9.6
Corned silverside	1kg	655	698	6.6
Lamb ...				
Leg	1kg	550	482	-12.4
Loin chops	1kg	687	640	-6.8
Pork, leg	1kg	692	645	-6.8
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	343	333	-2.9
Bacon (rashers)	250g	314	319	1.6
Sausages	1kg	399	384	-3.8
Oranges	1kg	101	97	-4.0
Bananas	1kg	173	222	28.3
Potatoes	1kg	76	71	-6.6
Tomatoes	1kg	377	290	-23.1
Carrots	1kg	106	142	34.0
Eggs (52g)	doz	252	259	2.8
Sugar, white	2kg	238	234	-1.7
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	254	259	2.0
Tea	250g	198	197	-0.5
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	451	601	33.3
Beer	24 x 375ml			
(full strength)	bottles	2 577	2 588	0.4
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	74.2	75.8	2.2

(a) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained. (b) Over previous year

## Price index of building materials all groups index numbers: Hobart

	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
<i>Materials Used in House Building</i>			
<i>(Base of Index: Year 1985-86 = 100.0)</i>			
Index	138.3	140.7	144.3
Increase (a)%	3.1	1.7	2.6
<i>Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building</i>			
<i>(Base of Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)</i>			
Index	107.1	108.2	110.1
Increase (a)%	3.1	1.0	1.8

(a) Over previous year



# Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities (a) Index numbers

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Eight capitals
June quarter—									
1986	74.9	75.7	76.6	76.7	74.8	76.8	78.6	77.5	75.6
1987	81.8	82.8	83.3	83.7	82.6	84.4	86.3	83.8	82.6
1988	87.8	88.6	89.3	89.1	88.1	90.0	91.8	89.7	88.5
1989	94.8	95.2	95.8	96.0	94.7	96.0	96.3	95.7	95.2
1990	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.5	102.9	101.9	102.4	102.3	102.5
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
Percentage increase between June 1993 and June 1994 quarters									
	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.7

(a) The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households



# Consumer Price Index: Hobart (Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	H'hold equip. & operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health & personal care	Recreation & education	All groups	
									Index no.	% change
Year —										
1992-93	108.2	106.9	94.9	110.3	110.3	115.8	127.3	108.0	108.5	1.3
1993-94	111.7	106.6	94.0	111.9	112.2	133.7	136.1	110.2	111.7	2.9
Quarter —										
1993-94										
September	110.2	106.9	94.9	111.3	111.6	132.1	134.5	108.7	111.0	1.5
December	111.7	106.8	93.4	111.8	112.3	133.4	134.5	111.0	111.6	0.5
March	112.6	106.4	93.3	112.2	111.9	134.3	137.5	109.7	111.9	0.3
June	112.2	106.4	94.2	112.4	112.8	134.8	137.9	111.3	112.4	0.4
1994-95										
September	113.9	106.6	94.8	112.8	113.9	137.2	138.7	111.7	113.3	0.8
December	113.3	105.3	97.6	113.9	115.0	139.1	138.7	113.0	114.2	0.8
Percentage change between December 1993 and December 1994 quarters										
	1.4	-1.4	4.5	1.9	2.4	4.3	3.1	1.8	2.3	..



# Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1994 (cents)

Article	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Milk (fresh) (a)	1 litre	105	108	107	102	106	115	99	109
Cheese (processed)	500g	359	337	342	333	334	387	400	373
Butter (b)	500g	174	170	155	159	162	209	198	174
Bread (white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales)	680g	170	156	153	128	150	154	178	170
Flour (self raising)	2kg	294	325	232	195	210	240	268	311
Beef —									
Rump steak	1kg	1 236	1 085	1 139	1 124	1 077	1 169	1 307	1 145
Corned silverside	1kg	705	671	654	665	731	698	678	762
Lamb —									
Leg	1kg	607	503	503	476	516	482	595	532
Loin chops	1kg	682	778	713	637	759	640	801	652
Pork, leg	1kg	563	536	569	596	584	645	716	540
Potatoes	1kg	109	120	106	95	122	71	112	109
Eggs (c)	1 doz	192	197	216	170	192	259	257	190
Sugar, white	2kg	203	196	197	191	211	234	263	211
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	234	249	233	239	249	259	279	242
Tea	250g	177	177	174	165	173	197	184	184
Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated	500g	160	154	130	138	154	148	179	159
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	67.8	69.4	60.3	70.8	69.2	75.8	73.4	71.5
Beer, full strength, unchilled (b)	24 x 375ml btle	2 521	2 384	2 412	2 493	2 411	2 588	2 945	2 459

(a) Darwin price relates to blended milk. (b) Darwin, chilled (c) Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra — min. net weight 55g, Brisbane and Hobart — 52g, Perth — 50g, and Darwin — 54g.



## private finance

Bank deposits rose 5.4 per cent between June 1993 and June 1994. Loans rose 13.5 per cent during the same period.

### Banks, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>June 1993</i>	<i>June 1994</i>
Deposits —		
Current bearing interest	459	514
Current not bearing interest	295	303
Term deposits	1 129	1 232
Investment savings	666	609
Statement savings	193	197
Passbook/school savings	185	251
Other	169	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 095</b>	<b>3 263</b>
Loans	3 385	3 841

(a) Average of weekly figures.

### Housing finance for owner occupation

New secured housing commitments in Tasmania rose significantly less in percentage terms than the Australian total during 1993-94.

The trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments entered into in Tasmania rose 3.7 per cent between June 1993 and June 1994, while the value rose 14.9 per cent.

During the same period, the trend estimate for number of commitments in Australia rose 10.3 per cent, while the value rose 20.6 per cent.

### Secured housing finance commitments (trend) (a)

	<i>June 1993</i>		<i>June 1994</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Tasmania	979	55.7	1 015	64.0
Australia	41 506	3 416.9	45 789	4 319.7

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.



## retail industry

Estimates of Tasmanian retail turnover, during the period between Retail Censuses, are made by contacting a sample of retailers throughout the State. During 1994 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$2768.6 million, an increase of 2.6 per cent on the 1993 figure of \$2699.1 million.

The 1991-92 Retail Census showed that at 30 June 1992, there were 4839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26 350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Thirty-one per cent of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39 per cent of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44 per cent to industry turnover.

### Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania (a)

<i>Type of store</i>	<i>1993 (\$m)</i>	<i>1994 (\$m)</i>
Food retailing	1 149.3	1 050.3
Clothing and soft goods retailing	186.7	198.3
Household goods retailing	240.2	256.8
Recreational goods retailing	214.1	193.3
Hospitality and services	422.0	463.3
Other retailing (b)	486.8	606.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 699.1</b>	<b>2 768.6</b>

(a) Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

(b) Includes department stores.



## mining and quarrying

### Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

Concentrate	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Copper	97.4	107.6	128.1
Iron (pellets)	1 451.6	1 458.9	1 565.9
Iron pyrite	80.2	94.5	87.9
Lead	86.2	90.7	93.4
Lead-copper	5.5	1.2	0.0
Lead-zinc	84.9	69.5	57.5
Tin	10.7	12.1	13.4
Tungsten	0.5	0.0	0.0
Zinc	335.0	454.3	316.5

(Source: Tasmania Development and Resources)

### Mineral exploration and development

Year	Aust. expenditure (\$m)	Tas. expenditure (\$m)	Tas. as % of Aust. expenditure
1983-84	428.7	18.0	4.20
1984-85	437.3	17.8	4.07
1985-86	442.0	10.6	2.39
1986-87	556.8	10.9	1.96
1987-88	799.2	10.4	1.30
1988-89	697.6	13.1	1.88
1989-90	607.5	11.8	1.94
1990-91	601.7	9.9	1.65
1991-92	604.0	7.9	1.31
1992-93	631.8	7.8	1.23
1993-94	792.6	10.2	1.29

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8412 0)

### Strategic prospectivity zones

SPZ	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% occupied
Balfour	3912	13
Arthur	1108	25
Zeehan/Waratah	1834	45
Mt Read	7170	28
Beaconsfield	19	100
Adamsfield	74	25
North-East	9708	9

(Source: Tasmania Development and Resources)



## Value of the mining industry

	1992-93 (\$,000)	1993-94 (\$,000)
State Government		
Royalties	5 795	3 938
Leases, rents etc.	846	628
Electricity consumption levy	10 499	9 068
Petroleum/gas franchise fees	531	667
Vehicle fees	210	144
Stamp duty (estimated)	266	243
Payroll tax	14 565	12 489
Land tax	382	371
State Debts Tax/FID	280	246
Environment licences	661	436
Other	237	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 272</b>	<b>28 356</b>
Local government	4 216	4 050
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 488</b>	<b>32 406</b>

(Source: Tasmania Development and Resources)

## All types of prospecting rights held (at 30 June 1994)

Mining Tenement	Number	Area
Exploration licences —		
All minerals	113	5 456 km <sup>2</sup>
Non metallic	5	156 km <sup>2</sup>
Oil	3	26 455 km <sup>2</sup>
Retention licences —		
All minerals	13	78 km <sup>2</sup>
Non metallic	12	406 km <sup>2</sup>
Prospectors licences	22	500 ha
Miners rights	8	2 ha
Owners rights	2	304 ha
Permits to explore for petroleum under <i>Petroleum (Submerged   Lands) Act 1967</i>	3	167 blocks
Retention Licence under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands)   Act 1967</i>	1	9 blocks

(Source: Tasmania Development and Resources)



## Mining censuses, Tasmania (a) (b) (c)

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turn- over
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
1989-90	59	2.5	118.6	493.0
1990-91	44	2.1	99.3	459.0
1991-92 (d)	11	1.7	92.6	382.6
1992-93	r 9	1.5	r 89.1	r 330.4

(a) ASIC establishments (b) Excludes tin miners with sales less than \$20 000. (c) Metallic minerals and coal only (d) Truncated census construction materials and other non-metallic minerals have been excluded.



## manufacturing

Since the Australian Bureau of Statistics began collecting integrated economic statistics (1968-69), 1991-92 is the first time that turnover at current prices for the manufacturing industry in Tasmania has fallen compared to the previous year.

### Production of selected articles, Tasmania

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Acid, sulphuric (100%)	'000 t	355.5	362.0
Butter	t	6 287	7 846
Cheese	t	20 043	22 461
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	254.4	262.5
Electricity, total	m kW.h	8 864	8 855
Gas, available	m MJ	61.4	55.8
Superphosphate	'000 t	74.6	74.4
Paper, newsprint	'000 t	228.4	208.9
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	324	345
Whole milk	ml	412.9	447.3
Woodchips etc. (green wt)	'000 t	3 566	3 726
Zinc, refined	'000 t	212.0	193.8

### Manufacturing census, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turn- over</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
1988-89	962	27.5	652.2	3 860.9
1989-90	874	26.1	689.6	4 087.5
1990-91	851	24.5	716.9	4 124.2
1991-92	857	23.3	714.9	3 903.7



**Manufacturing establishments,  
Tasmania, 1991-92 —  
summary of operations**

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$m)</i>
Food, beverages & tobacco	145	156	1 182
Textiles	19	33	140
Clothing and footwear	10	5	30
Wood, wood products & furniture	207	80	440
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	79	180	696
Chemical, petroleum & coal products	16	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	50	27	160
Basic metal products	15	n.p.	n.p.
Fabricated metal products	124	35	147
Transport equipment	36	28	130
Other machinery & equipment	91	20	74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	65	11	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>3 904</b>



# building

For the 1993-94 financial year the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$487.4m, 18.5 per cent above the \$411.4m recorded for 1992-93. The value of non-residential building approved increased from \$103.1m in 1992-93 to \$145.9m in 1993-94.

## Building approvals, Tasmania

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<b>New houses —</b>			
Private sector (no.)	2 774	2 928	3 065
Public sector (no.)	95	28	48
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>242.1</b>
<b>Other new residential building —</b>			
Private sector (no.)	965	1 023	973
Public sector (no.)	69	115	61
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>Alterations and additions to residential building (a)</b>			
<b>(\$m)</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>
<b>Non-residential building (b) —</b>			
Private sector (\$m)	69.0	62.4	81.3
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>145.9</b>
<b>Total building (\$m)</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>487.4</b>

(a) Valued at \$10 000 and over. (b) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50 000 and over, to non-residential building.  
(Source: ABS Catalogue No 8731 6)

## New houses approved, Tasmania, 1993-94

Material of outer walls	Number	Value \$m	Floor area m <sup>2</sup>
Double brick, stone and concrete	302	28.1	65 623
Brick veneer	2 176	178.7	388 121
Fibre cement	105	5.2	13 323
Timber	441	25.2	59 520
Steel	49	2.3	6 067
Aluminium	7	0.2	665
Other and not stated	33	2.5	6 201
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 113</b>	<b>242.1</b>	<b>539 520</b>

(Source: ABS Catalogue No 8731 6)



**Value of building approved at average  
1989-90 prices (\$m)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>New residential building</i>			<i>Alterations and additions: residential building</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>				
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1991-92	181.6	188.2	51.0	239.2	29.5
1992-93	187.4	189.2	57.6	246.8	28.8
1993-94	200.5	204.0	58.9	262.9	33.3
1994 —					
Mar qtr	50.1	51.1	14.4	65.5	8.3
June qtr	49.4	49.5	9.1	58.5	9.4
Sept qtr	47.8	47.9	10.2	58.1	9.2
Dec qtr	46.6	46.8	7.8	54.6	8.2

**Value of building approved at average  
1989-90 prices (\$m) — *continued***

<i>Period</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>		<i>Total building</i>	
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	68.5	105.2	327.2	373.9
1992-93	62.4	103.1	329.9	378.7
1993-94	80.6	144.9	370.8	441.0
1994 —				
Mar qtr	17.2	24.5	86.1	98.3
June qtr	23.4	35.3	91.5	103.2
Sept qtr	23.3	26.5	90.6	93.8
Dec qtr	39.1	54.0	102.1	116.8

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8731.6)



**Building activity**

The value of all building completed during 1993-94 was \$454.5m, a decrease of one per cent on the previous year's figure of \$461.0m.

The value of new residential building completed fell from \$289.1m in 1992-93 to \$284.4m in 1993-94, a decrease of two per cent.

In the non-residential sector the value of Education building completed and Health building completed rose from \$14.4m and \$15.9m respectively in 1992-93 to \$29.1m and \$23.6m respectively in 1993-94, and the value of offices completed dropped from \$57.1m in 1992-93 to \$19.0m in 1993-94. The value of non-residential building completed in 1993-94 was \$130.6m, a decrease of four per cent on the \$136.2m recorded in 1992-93.

**Value of all building completed,  
Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
New houses	197.6	223.1	232.7
Other residential building	49.0	66.0	51.7
<b>Total new residential building</b>	<b>246.6</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>284.4</b>
<b>Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10 000 and over</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Hotels etc.	3.9	5.2	4.8
Shops	16.6	9.6	13.1
Factories	12.3	15.8	14.3
Offices	52.8	57.1	19.0
Other business premises	6.8	5.8	9.0
Educational	23.4	14.4	29.1
Religious	1.1	1.0	1.1
Health	17.8	15.9	23.6
Entertainment & recreation	4.3	3.3	4.2
Miscellaneous	11.2	8.3	12.5
<b>Total non-residential building</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>130.6</b>
<b>Total all building</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>461.0</b>	<b>454.5</b>

(Source. ABS Catalogue No. 8752.6)



### Value of non-residential building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Commenced	111.6	103.6	159.6
Completed	150.2	136.2	130.6
Under construction (b)	85.7	60.5	82.8

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8752.6)

### Value of all building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction (b)
1989-90	401.1	461.6	362.4
1990-91	412.0	468.6	313.5
1991-92	398.6	429.3	287.8
1992-93	421.3	461.0	260.6
1993-94	509.3	454.5	314.7

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8752.6)

### Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Commenced —			
No. of dwelling units	3 664	3 977	4 112
Value (\$m) (a)	253.7	281.7	309.5
Completed —			
No. of dwelling units	3 492	4 118	3 848
Value (\$m)	246.6	289.1	284.1
Under construction (b) —			
No. of dwelling units	2 589	2 410	2 639
Value (\$m) (a)	186.4	183.2	2 125

(a) When completed.

(b) At end of period.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8752.6)



# agriculture

An establishment is included in the following tables if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22 500 for 1991-92 and 1992-93; for 1993-94 it includes establishments with an EVAO of \$5000 or more.

## Land utilisation and rural establishments, Tasmania

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<b>Area ('000 hectares)</b>			
Crops (a)	76	73	78
Sown pastures (b)	830	833	862
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	939	939	1 029
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 969</b>
<b>Proportion of total area (per cent)</b>			
Crops (a)	4.1	4.0	3.9
Sown pastures (b)	45.0	45.1	43.8
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	50.9	50.9	52.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes orchards and small fruit, excludes area of pastures for hay, seed and silage (b) Includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage.

## Number of establishments growing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Orchard fruit —			
Apples	166	175	188
Apricots	19	25	37
Cherries	23	34	43
Pears	44	45	47
Berry and small fruit —			
Currants	16	18	26
Raspberries	16	21	36
Strawberries	11	15	23
Grapes	23	37	67



Growing vegetables for human consumption is the most important cropping activity. It is concentrated along a predominantly coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 85 per cent of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

### Crops, Tasmania, 1993-94

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Yield per Area Production hectare</i>		
	'000 ha	'000 t	t
Barley, for grain	15.2	40.8	2.7
Oats, for grain	6.7	12.7	1.9
Wheat, for grain	1.6	5.3	3.3
Peas, field, for grain	0.6	1.6	2.6
Cereals, for hay	2.0	9.9	5.0
Cereals, for green feed or silage	9.0	—	—
Crops, for green feed or silage (a)	6.2	—	—
Orchard fruit	3.0	—	—
Small fruit and grapes (b) —			
Blackcurrants	0.1	0.5	4.0
Raspberries	0.1	0.1	2.6
Grapes	0.4	1.1	3.1
Vegetables for human consumption			
Beans, french and runner	1.3	7.7	5.8
Carrots	0.4	19.4	54.4
Onions	1.3	70.7	56.6
Peas, green (c)	7.3	35.1	4.8
Potatoes	6.9	291.4	42.5
Other	2.0	—	—
Hops (d)	0.8	2.1	2.6
Oil poppies	5.9	10.9	1.9
Pasture, for hay	50.4	229.2	4.5
Pasture, for seed	1.4	1.0	0.7
Pasture, for green feed or silage	19.5	—	—
Other	7.0	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

(a) Includes vegetables for stock feed; excludes pastures harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Yield per bearing hectare.

(c) Peas for processing; production is in terms of shelled weight

(d) Production expressed as dry weight.



## Livestock numbers, Tasmania, at 31 March ('000) (a)

<i>Description</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Bulls and bull calves for breeding —		
Dairy breeds	2.3	2.6
Beef breeds	10.0	11.6
Cows and heifers for milk production —		
Cows (in milk and dry)	105.8	112.5
Heifers and heifer calves	51.4	56.5
Cattle mainly for meat production		
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	210.1	244.5
Calves (under 1 year)	134.3	156.7
Other (1 year and over)	90.8	94.5
<b>Total cattle and calves</b>	<b>604.7</b>	<b>678.9</b>
Sheep —		
Rams	41.3	40.7
Breeding ewes	1 710.4	1 717.1
Other ewes	220.9	207.1
Wethers	1 262.4	1 259.6
Lambs and hoggets	1 028.6	1 099.4
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>4 263.6</b>	<b>4 323.9</b>
Pigs		
Boars	0.4	0.5
Breeding sows	5.8	6.2
Other pigs (including suckers, weaners etc.)	37.7	38.9
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>

(a) Sheep numbers decreased markedly as a result of the collapse of the Wool Floor Price Scheme

## Wool production and value, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shorn wool (including crutchings)</i>	<i>Other wool (a)</i>	<i>Total wool</i>	<i>Gross value (b)</i>	<i>Average auction price per kg (c)</i>
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$m	cents
1988-89	20 634	1 681	22 315	154.7	756
1989-90	25 448	1 963	27 411	161.9	654
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348
1993-94	19 221	1 525	20 746	74.2	357

(a) Fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Value of shorn wool and other wool combined. (c) Greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.



## Sheep shearing and average fleece yields, Tasmania

Season	No. shorn		Shorn wool		Av. yield	
					Per sheep	Per
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep (a)	Lambs	(a)	lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1988-89	4 268	871	17 591	1 147	4.1	1.3
1989-90	4 552	988	20 142	1 266	4.4	1.3
1990-91	4 640	761	19 421	972	4.2	1.3
1991-92	4 122	573	16 795	784	4.1	1.4
1992-93	3 917	594	16 793	797	4.3	1.3
1993-94	3 907	627	16 774	839	4.3	1.3

(a) Includes crutchings

## Production of meat (carcass weight), Tasmania (tonnes)

Year	Beef and veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig-meat (a)	Total
1988-89	38 261	8 069	9 522	5 810	61 662
1989-90	47 560	10 254	9 576	5 320	72 710
1990-91	44 282	8 455	9 117	4 795	66 649
1991-92	45 931	8 355	8 070	5 168	67 524
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770
1993-94	47 973	9 992	7 047	6 019	71 031

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham

## Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

Year	Dairy cows at 31 March (in milk and dry)	Whole milk intake by factories	Factory production of dairy products (a)	
			Butter (b)	Cheese
	'000	million litres	tonnes	tonnes
1988-89	90.4	334	4 276	18 671
1989-90	91.5	345	5 051	18 172
1990-91	95.5	363	5 381	19 413
1991-92	97.7	372	5 589	20 022
1992-93	105.8	413	6 287	20 043
1993-94	112.5	447	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (b) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil



## Bee keeping, Tasmania

Year	Apiaries	Hives	Honey produced	
			Quantity	Av. per productive hive
	no.	'000	tonnes	kg
1991-92	14	11.0	1 211	127.6
1992-93	17	12.2	732	72.6
1993-94	32	12.2	623	50.9

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

**Agricultural Commodities:** Gross and local values of agriculture refer to recorded production only; i.e., production by establishments outside the scope of the Agricultural Census is excluded (see page 68).

**Gross Value of Production:** is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price(s) realised in the market place. (Exports are valued at f.o.b. Tasmanian ports.)

**Local Value of Production:** is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced.

## Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania (a) (b) (\$m)

Item	1991-92	1992-93
Sales of crops	161.5	193.8
Sales of livestock	111.6	125.1
Sales of livestock products	166.9	172.8
Turnover	481.7	525.8
Purchases & selected expenses	274.4	304.7
Value added (c)	210.6	201.8
Cash operating surplus	69.2	77.1
Total net capital expenditure	28.6	41.6
Total value of selected assets	2 498.1	2 865.3
Gross indebtedness	473.7	472.2
Net worth	2 024.4	2 393.1

(a) See the ABS publication *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics* (7507 0) for information on sampling errors & definitions.

(b) The statistics in this table are based on a sample of all farm businesses classified to subdivision 01, Agriculture, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

(c) includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock



### Value of agricultural production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94<sup>a</sup></i>
Crops (a) —			
Gross	227.4	245.4	252.9
Local	204.0	220.0	229.4
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals —			
Gross	125.7	136.0	157.9
Local	117.0	125.9	126.4
Livestock products —			
Gross	180.4	187.3	209.6
Local	170.2	177.6	199.0
<b>Total, agriculture —</b>			
<b>Gross</b>	<b>533.5</b>	<b>568.7</b>	<b>620.3</b>
<b>Local</b>	<b>491.2</b>	<b>523.5</b>	<b>554.9</b>

*(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.*

The total gross Value of Agricultural Production (VACP) in Tasmania increased by just over nine per cent from \$568.7m recorded in 1992-93 to \$620.3m in 1993-94, after having fallen by 14 per cent between 1989-90 and 1991-92.

There was a 16 per cent increase in the value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals from \$136.0m in 1992-93 to \$157.9m in 1993-94.

Between 1992-93 and 1993-94 the value of livestock products increased by nearly twelve per cent to \$209.6m. The value of wool increased by 18 per cent to \$74.2m and the value of whole milk production increased by 9 per cent to \$126m.

The value of vegetables harvested in 1993-94 was \$118.3m, nearly eleven per cent more than in 1992-93. Between 1992-93 and 1993-94 potato production increased by 24 per cent to \$66.8m. Potatoes and onions made up 69 per cent of the total value of vegetable production. In 1993-94 the value of fruit production (mainly apples) was \$42.9m, 6 per cent less than in 1992-93.



**Gross value of production: livestock  
slaughterings and other disposals,  
Tasmania (a) (\$m)**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94p</i>
Cattle & calves	88.0	91.9	112.5
Sheep & lambs	8.9	13.4	13.9
Other (b)	28.8	30.6	31.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>157.9</b>

(a) Includes the net export of live animals. (b) Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

**Gross value of crops, Tasmania (a) (\$m)**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94p</i>
Barley, for grain	5.1	5.6	6.1
Oats, for grain	2.5	2.5	1.5
Wheat, for grain	0.6	0.9	0.9
Apples	36.9	41.0	37.4
Pears	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other orchard fruit (b)	0.7	1.1	0.9
Currants	0.5	0.5	0.6
Raspberries	0.5	0.4	0.3
Grapes	0.9	1.6	2.1
Beans, french & runner	3.3	3.2	2.6
Peas, green	8.9	8.6	10.6
Potatoes	51.8	53.7	66.8
Carrots	4.2	4.0	3.4
Onions	22.1	17.8	14.7
Other vegetables for human consumption	13.9	19.5	20.2
Hay	28.2	32.0	24.8
Pasture seed	0.8	1.3	2.1
Other crops	46.0	51.4	54.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>252.9</b>

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

(b) From 1993-94 this category comprises only stone fruit

**Gross value of production:  
livestock products, Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94p</i>
Wool (a)	78.7	62.7	74.2
Whole milk	91.8	116.0	126.8
Eggs	7.9	7.4	7.2
Honey & beeswax	2.1	1.2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>209.6</b>

(a) Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.



## fishing

Tasmania's commercial fishing industry has seen dramatic growth in diversity in recent years as traditional fish species become scarce and more expensive. This has seen the advent of aquaculture as a major component of Tasmania's fishing industry; many believe fish culture is a way of assuring a better future by creating and maintaining your own resource.

Research and development form an integral part of effectively managing Tasmania's fisheries. A lack of research can lead to poor understanding, inadequate management and exploitation of Tasmania's fish resource. Research programs into Orange Roughy, Southern Rock Lobster, scallops and Jack Mackerel have resulted in changes to management policies by the Division of Sea Fisheries in order to halt the depletion of Tasmania's fish stocks.

For the 1992-93 season total fish production was provisionally estimated to be 38 078 tonnes, valued at \$158.9m.

### Value of fishing industry, Tasmania, 1992-93 p

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
	t	(\$m)
Wild fisheries —		
Abalone	2 100	52.0
Rock lobster	1 820	33.7
Shark	1 800	6.3
Other species	25 750	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 470</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Aquaculture —		
Salmon	3 400	40.8
Trout	600	5.5
Oysters and mussels	2 608	12.2
Other	—	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 608</b>	<b>59.2</b>
<b>Total (all species)</b>	<b>38 078</b>	<b>158.9</b>

(Source: ABARE)



## forestry

Some 20 000, or one in seven, Tasmanian workers are directly or indirectly employed in Tasmania's forest industries. This makes these industries the State's third largest employer group.

Tasmania produces timbers of softwoods and native hardwoods. Native hardwood timbers are derived mainly from native forests, while softwoods are a plantation resource, mostly comprising Radiata Pine.

Tasmania's land area is roughly divided into the following vegetation categories:

- 48 per cent is native forest;
- 2 per cent contains hardwood and softwood plantations;
- 33 per cent is non-forest, including woodland, lakes, scrub; and
- 17 per cent is pasture, crops, rough grazing and urban settlement.

About one quarter of Tasmania's forests are protected in formal conservation reserves, such as national parks and forest reserves, or are located in Recommended Areas for Protection. About 36% of the forest is in multiple use forest land. Private forest is also available for logging under the same conditions.

### Average rate of royalty paid to the Crown (\$ per m<sup>3</sup> or tonne)

Log category	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Sawlogs (a)	17.60	19.91	19.81	21.18	22.50
Pulpwood (b)	12.01	10.81	10.81	10.96	12.50

(a) Per m<sup>3</sup> (b) Per tonne

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)



## Forest management (at 30 June 1994) (<sup>0</sup>000 hectares)

Forest type	Crown land			Private land	Total
	State forest	National parks & reserves	Other		
Eucalypt forest					
High quality	353	53	8	60	474
Low quality	784	1 280	66	756	1 887
Rain forest	337	188	102	29	565
Total	1 475	521	176	845	2 926
Available for					
wood production	n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
Other uses	n.a.	538	297	n.a.	n.a.
Plantation (a)					
Hardwood	10	..	..	44	54
Softwood	48	..	..	28	76

(a) Included in above total

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

## Sawmills and plywood mills: logs delivered and production of sawn, peeled and sliced timber (<sup>0</sup>000 m<sup>3</sup>)

Year	Logs delivered			Timber produced		
	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total
1989-90	640.7	308.0	948.7	222.1	114.9	337.1
1990-91	495.2	269.8	765.0	183.3	114.0	297.3
1991-92	479.0	326.6	805.6	166.5	130.6	297.1
1992-93	567.5	315.6	883.2	191.9	132.3	324.1
1993-94	599.6	300.8	900.4	206.5	141.5	348.0

## Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania (a)

Year	Materials delivered (b)			Chipped & ground wood production
	Producing locations	Logs (c)	Sawmill offcuts	
	(no.)	( <sup>0</sup> 000 m <sup>3</sup> )		( <sup>0</sup> 000 tonnes green weight)
1989-90	35	3 619	287	3 799
1990-91	36	3 516	265	3 559
1991-92	33	3 173	284	3 356
1992-93	31	3 351	296	3 566
1993-94	30	3 449	340	3 726

(a) Hardwoods and softwoods are used but separate details are not available. (b) Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m<sup>3</sup> = 1 tonne. (c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.



## energy

The 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$13.95 a week on household fuel and power (2.6 per cent of average weekly household income), and \$22.72 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.2 per cent of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$12.87 a week on household fuel and power and \$21.37 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

Estimates for Tasmanian households from the 1984 HES were \$10.91 (2.8 per cent) for household fuel and power and \$16.43 (4.2 per cent) for motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

### Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Av. weekly household income	392.47	541.32
Household fuel & power —		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	8.81	12.10
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.13	0.19
<b>Total electricity</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>12.28</b>
Mains gas	0.09	0.08
Bottled gas	0.53	0.48
<b>Total gas</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Heating oil	0.48	0.52
Kerosene & paraffin	0.10	0.03
Wood (for fuel)	0.76	0.55
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total other fuels</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.10</b>
<b>Total fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>13.95</b>
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives —		
Petrol	15.98	21.70
Diesel fuel	0.12	0.23
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.32	0.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>22.72</b>



Tasmania's electricity requirements are provided by the Hydro-Electric Commission from a system based on 26 hydro power stations and supplemented by an oil-fired thermal station of 240 MW located at Bell Bay.

### Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, statistical summary

Year	Installed generating capacity (a)	Output (a)		Total consumption
		Units generated	Change over previous year	
			%	
	MW	GW.h	%	m kWh
1988-89	2 315	8 908	1.4	8 224.9
1989-90	2 315	9 021	1.3	8 303.1
1990-91	2 315	9 026	0.1	8 403.7
1991-92	2 460	8 923	- 1.1	8 267.0
1992-93	2 435	8 849	- 0.8	8 183.2
1993-94	2 518	8 865	0.2	8 233.5

(a) Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1994.)

### Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, customers and sales

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
Installation Numbers —		
Domestic	191 693	195 630
Public utilities	—	—
Industrial	6 107	6 654
Commercial	20 684	20 821
Miscellaneous	8	20
Rural	12 418	12 503
Education	889	888
Health	884	862
Major industrial	19	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>232 662</b>	<b>237 399</b>
Sales (in million kWh) —		
Domestic	925.3	863.8
Industrial	560.9	622.7
Commercial	587.8	597.2
Bulk commercial	15.2	12.2
Major industrial	5 224.5	5 195.6
Other	869.5	942.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 183.2</b>	<b>8 233.5</b>

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1994.)



## trade

Tasmania's contribution to Australian exports is of a similar proportion to its population: around three per cent. In 1993-94 Tasmania exported \$1558m worth of goods or 2.4 per cent of the Australian total of \$64 628m. Estimates of Tasmanian imports are not as reliable as export estimates because only those goods imported directly into the State and not via a mainland port are recorded. In 1993-94, Tasmania imported \$447m worth of goods or just under one per cent of the Australian total of \$64 470m.

### Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Cork and wood	50 647	228 821
Dairy products and birds' eggs	54 573	70 801
Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	17 912	14 893
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	136 423	140 054
Iron and steel	65 163	92 035
Meat and meat preparations	66 583	84 548
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19 074	15 648
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	207 396	181 749
Non-ferrous metals	436 892	353 451
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	22 907	28 442
Road vehicles	22 306	18 229
Textile fibres and waste	47 443	40 489
Textile yarn and fabrics	15 734	15 708
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	65 867	101 320
Vegetables and fruit	47 945	62 151

(Source: *Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0)* on microfiche.)



### Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Chemicals (inorganic)	15 025	11 410
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	12 365	15 754
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	8 556	9 026
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	10 161	9 099
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	9 101	9 182
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	10 644	18 585
Machinery specialised for particular industries	31 841	20 693
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5 088	11 599
Non-ferrous metals	7 698	11 498
Pulp and waste paper	32 715	29 555
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	9 846	8 063
Road vehicles	23 271	21 530
Rubber manufactures nes	6 912	7 500
Textile yarns and fabrics	16 080	14 417
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	49 583	160 603

(Source: Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0) on microfiche)

### Tasmania's major trading partners, imports (\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Canada	23 455	31 804
China	4 607	6 803
France	14 124	14 629
Germany	22 841	174 602
India	3 124	4 067
Italy	5 577	3 718
Japan	35 881	43 069
Korea, Republic of	52 624	4 302
Netherlands	7 626	7 175
New Zealand	22 052	26 359
Norway	4 981	3 284
Singapore	12 302	15 648
Sweden	5 261	5 403
Switzerland	1 050	7 196
Thailand	3 150	3 910
United Kingdom	25 940	15 289
United States of America	57 083	50 385

(Source: Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0) on microfiche)



**Tasmania's major trading partners,  
exports (\$'000)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Argentina	61	35 376
Canada	22 262	14 602
Germany	33 059	28 327
Hong Kong	78 402	90 547
Indonesia	96 463	89 321
Italy	12 372	13 521
Japan	456 789	478 532
Korea, Republic of	30 603	54 111
Malaysia	82 525	78 628
New Zealand	40 086	43 793
Philippines	8 548	13 294
Saudi Arabia	22 813	22 963
Singapore	28 895	27 937
Taiwan	129 665	104 047
Thailand	73 652	74 136
United Kingdom	63 042	97 604
United States of America	184 755	164 095

*(Source: Foreign Trade, Australia. Merchandise Exports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0) on microfiche)*



## transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1994 (13 756) were 6.3 per cent more than 1993 (12 937) and 7.4 per cent more than in 1992 (12 807).

### New motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.</i>	<i>Cars &amp; wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles (b)</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1990	11 234	3 165	477	14 876
1991	9 572	2 394	394	12 360
1992	9 881	2 555	371	12 807
1993	10 019	2 478	440	12 937
1994	10 543	2 837	376	13 756

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 9303.6)

### Vehicles on register at 30 June (a) and motor vehicle taxation receipts, Tasmania

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Cars &amp; wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles (b)</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Motor vehicle taxation (c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	\$m
1990	220.4	67.5	6.4	54
1991	221.9	70.1	6.2	57
1992	227.9	76.8	6.3	60
1993	231.8	72.4	6.6	67
1994	235.1	73.9	7.0	71

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses. (c) Year ended 30 June; includes motor tax, registration fees, licences & stamp duties.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 9303.6 and Dept. of Transport and Works)



### Makes of new motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

Make	1993		1994	
	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles
Audi	14	14	26	26
BMW	87	87	104	104
Daihatsu	372	379	297	306
Ford	1 730	1 997	1 602	2 089
Hino	—	16	8	8
Holden	1 849	2 090	2 026	2 270
Honda	182	182	254	254
Hyundai	342	356	538	552
International	—	15	—	15
Isuzu	—	80	—	87
Land Rover	57	68	68	84
Mack	—	9	—	15
Mazda	281	396	463	614
Mercedes-Benz	28	31	25	31
Mitsubishi	1 515	1 962	1 423	1 898
Nissan	543	730	403	607
Saab	42	42	42	42
Scania	—	25	—	39
Subaru	264	309	193	195
Suzuki	45	52	86	139
Toyota	2 577	3 498	2 667	3 634
Volvo	34	62	53	68
Other	57	97	265	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 019</b>	<b>12 497</b>	<b>10 543</b>	<b>13 380</b>

(a) Excludes motorcycles

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 9303.6)

### Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Tasmania

Year	Accidents involving casualties	Casualties		Casualty rate (a)	
		Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1990	1 387	71	1 883	2.4	65
1991	1 297	77	1 788	2.4	60
1992	1 234	74	1 712	2.4	55
1993	1 190	58	1 687	1.8	54
1994	1 223	58	1 739	1.8	54

(a) Per 10 000 motor vehicles registered. Road traffic accident statistics are compiled from police traffic reports. They are restricted to those road traffic accidents involving persons who require medical/surgical treatment, or causing death.

(Source: Dept. of Transport and Works)



**Road traffic accidents, Tasmania**

	1992	r 1993	1994
Fatal	59	47	51
Injury	1 175	1 143	1 172
Non Injury	3 554	3 412	3 479
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 788</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>4 702</b>
Road Users killed and injured —			
Fatal	74	58	58
Injuries	1 712	1 687	1 739
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>1 745</b>	<b>1 797</b>
Accidents involving alcohol —			
Fatal	17	17	15
Injury	114	88	94
Property damage only	152	108	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>246</b>

(Source: Dept of Transport and Works)

**Domestic freight movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) (tonnes)**

<b>Airport</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>
Hobart	3 609	4 331	6 142
Launceston	22 856	16 448	8 524
Devonport	17	19	23
Wynyard	56	40	42
Flinders Island	32	101	51
King Island	926	954	924

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only  
Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items  
(Source: Dept of Transport and Communication)

**Passenger movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) ('000)**

<b>Airport</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>
Hobart	575	674	697
Launceston	407	456	467
Devonport	185	144	113
Wynyard	78	70	84
Flinders Island	17	20	20
King Island	33	30	33

(a) See note (a) previous table

**Metropolitan Transport Trust services (a)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>
Buses	no.	243	243
Total distance travelled '000 km		10 592	10 582
Passengers	'000	11 958	11 752

(a) Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie

(Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust Annual Report 1993-94)



# communication

## Radio stations in operation, Tasmania, at 31 December 1994

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Call sign</i>
National	7RN, 7ZR, 7PB (Parlt Broadcasts)
	7ABC FM, 7JJJ (Hobart)
	7NT (Launceston)
	7QN (a) (Queenstown)
	7FG (a) (Fingal Valley)
	7QN/T (Rosebery)
	7QN/T (Savage Rr/Waratah)
	7QN/T (Strahan)
	7QN/T (Queenstown/Zeehan)
	7SH (a) (St Helens)
Commercial	7ABC FM (North/Eastern Tas.)
	7TAB, 7TTT, 7HHO (Hobart)
	7AD (Devonport)
	7BU (Burnie)
	7TAB, 7LA (Launceston)
	7XS (Queenstown)
	7XS/T (Rosebery)
Public	7SD (Scottsdale)
	7THE, 7HFC (Hobart)
	7LTN, 7WAY (Launceston)
	7RGY (Geeveston)
	7DBS (Wynyard)

(a) Transmits, in the main, programs originating from 7NT.

## Major newspapers, Tasmania (a)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Circulation (no.)</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Sat	54 047	Hobart
<i>Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	53 944	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sunday	41 164	Launceston
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	38 047	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Mon-Sat	25 839	Burnie
<i>Bay-City Star</i>	Weekly	21 800	Hobart
<i>Glenorchy Star</i>	Weekly	21 700	Hobart
<i>Eastern Shore Star</i>	Weekly	17 100	Hobart
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Thursday	20 466	Launceston
<i>Devonport City News</i>	Wednesday	15 364	Burnie

(a) Circulation figures relate to the survey period November 1993 to March 1994.

(Source: Margaret Gee's *Australian Media Guide*)



## **tourism**

The number of room nights occupied for hotels, motels and guest houses in 1994 totalled 1 050 586 million, an increase of 7.9 per cent on the 973 661 occupied in 1993.

The number of unit nights occupied for holiday units increased by 11 per cent, from 144 367 in 1993 to 160 267 in 1994.

Site nights occupied for caravan parks increased by 5 per cent, from 714 879 in 1993 to 750 922 in 1994.

### **Tourist accommodation establishments**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels etc. (a)</i>
<b>Room nights ('000)</b>		
1993 -- Total	648	326
1994 -- Total	693	358
1994, quarter ended --		
March	206	112
June	164	84
September	145	67
December	178	95
<b>Takings from accommodation (\$'000)</b>		
1993 -- Total	49 213	19 565
1994 -- Total	53 726	22 273
1994, quarter ended --		
March	15 769	7 044
June	12 660	5 139
September	11 109	4 120
December	14 188	5 971
<b>Occupancy rate (per cent) (b)</b>		
1994, month --		
January	59.9	62.5
February	65.5	66.2
March	71.3	73.7
April	59.7	63.9
May	54.2	50.2
June	40.9	37.0
July	42.7	36.6
August	40.2	35.1
September	52.2	50.3
October	54.2	56.5
November	59.5	62.3
December	51.1	50.6



## Tourist accommodation establishments

<i>Period</i>	<i>Holiday units</i>	<i>Caravan parks</i>
	<i>Unit nights ('000)</i>	<i>Site nights ('000)</i>
1993 — Total	144	715
1994 — Total	160	751
1994, quarter ended —		
March	50	220
June	36	172
September	31	164
December	43	195
<i>Takings from accommodation (\$'000)</i>		
1993 — Total	9 607	6 395
1994 — Total	11 261	6 884
1994, quarter ended —		
March	3 725	2 595
June	2 455	1 435
September	2 044	1 036
December	3 036	1 818
<i>Occupancy rate (per cent) (b)</i>		
1994— January	75.7	42.7
February	65.5	35.1
March	68.6	31.4
April	62.3	32.9
May	47.8	26.3
June	39.3	25.2
July	36.7	24.8
August	35.2	25.2
September	55.9	27.5
October	58.4	27.9
November	59.9	29.8
December	52.8	33.6

(a) includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels and guest houses with private facilities (b) The proportion of rooms, units, sites occupied to rooms, units, sites available

## Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>1994</i>
Visit friends and relatives	24.6
Touring/sightseeing	48.6
Business	14.0
Convention	6.0
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.9
Other	2.8

(Source: The Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)



## Passengers arriving in Tasmania

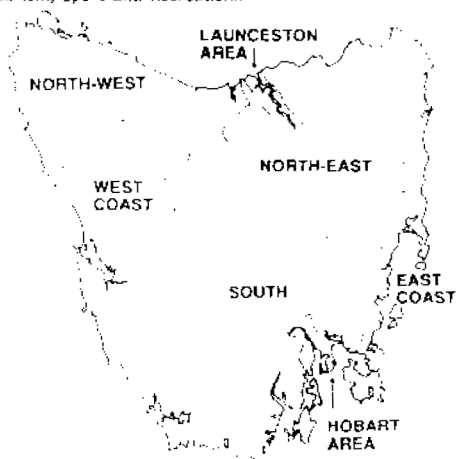
Period	By air			Total
	Interstate	Inter-national	By sea	
1987	526 517	9 446	88 343	624 306
1988	571 344	8 625	101 572	681 541
1989	449 481	8 489	118 646	576 616
1990	555 631	8 629	120 004	684 264
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769
1994	745 508	4 166	128 644	878 318

(Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.)

## Nights spent in Tasmania by visitors (% Total visitor nights in each area)

Area	1992	1993	1994
East Coast	7.6	7.0	7.0
Greater Hobart	36.7	38.3	38.1
Launceston	15.5	16.8	16.6
North-East	10.7	7.6	6.4
North-West	13.5	15.3	16.2
South	9.7	7.5	8.4
West Coast	6.1	7.3	7.1

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.)





# recreation

## Participation in major sports & physical recreational activities Tasmania, October 1994, p (a)

<i>Sports and physical recreational activities</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>('000)</i>	<i>per cent (b)</i>
Walking	69.4	32.9
Fishing	30.9	14.6
Swimming	25.8	12.2
Aerobics	23.7	11.2
Golf	22.0	10.4
Bushwalking	19.7	9.3
Netball	14.5	6.8
Basketball	14.0	6.7
Jogging	12.2	5.8
Tennis	11.2	5.3
Australian rules football	11.0	5.2
Cricket	10.6	5.0
Cycling	9.5	4.5
Hunting	9.3	4.4
Dancing (social, disco)	9.1	4.3
Weightlifting	8.8	4.2
Pool (eight ball)	7.7	3.6
Surf sports	7.2	3.4
Lawn bowls	6.9	3.3
Squash	6.6	3.1
Indoor cricket	6.4	3.0
Soccer	5.8	2.8
Equestrian (pony club, riding)	5.6	2.7
Martial arts (judo, karate etc.)	5.5	2.6
Sailing/yachting	5.4	2.6
Athletics, track & field	5.2	2.5
Off-road motoring (4WD, trail bikes)	5.1	2.4
Snow sports (skiing etc.)	4.8	2.3
Badminton	4.6	2.2
Bodybuilding	4.5	2.1
Powerwalking	4.4	2.1
Under-water activities	4.4	2.1
Volleyball	4.3	2.0

(a) By persons aged 15 years and over during the previous 12 months. (b) Proportion of the 211 200 persons who participated.



# statistical summary, tasmania

Particulars	Unit	1950	1970	1994
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	p472 400
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.y.a.
Schools —				
Govt	no.	332	283	233
Non-govt	no.	58	68	68
Students —				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	64 061
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 298
University (a)	no.	670	4 253	12 030
State Govt Finance (b) —				
Revenue and grants	\$m	n.a.	138	2 184
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	204	2 291
Net debt	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	3 326
Livestock —				
Cattle	'000	275	646	679
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	4 324
Pigs	'000	36	111	46
Production —				
Wool (b)	t	7 692	21 861	19 140
Meat (carcass weight) (c)	t	24 134	63 564	72 756
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	40 755
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	12 744
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	5 321
Peas, blue	t	3 955	3 224	564
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	291 423
Hops (dry weight)	t	977	1 268	2 105
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	54 954
Overseas trade (b) —				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	1 558 139
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	447 410
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register (b)	'000	43.2	154.3	316.1

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania.

(b) At year ended 30 June.

(c) Excludes poultry.



# tasmania – australia comparison

Item	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	Per cent (a)
Area	'000 sq km	7 682.3	68.3	0.9
Population (estimate)				
30 June 1994	'000	17 843.3	472.4	2.6
Crops, 1994				
Apples	'000 t	306.9	55.0	17.9
Beans, french	'000 t	40.0	7.7	19.3
Onions	'000 t	213.2	70.7	33.2
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	43.3	35.1	78.4
Potatoes	'000 t	1 184.7	291.4	24.6
Livestock, 1994				
Sheep and lambs	'000	132 569	4 324	3.3
Cattle	'000	25 782	679	2.6
Pigs	'000	2 775	46	1.7
Gross value of agricultural production, 1993-94 (p)	\$m	23 453.7	620.3	2.6
Manufacturing establishments				
1991-92 —				
Persons employed (at 30 June)	'000	906.9	23.5	2.6
Turnover —				
Manufacturing establishments, 1991-92	\$m	168 019	3 904	2.3
Mining establishments, 1992-93	\$m	28 980.9	330.4	1.1
Banks —				
Average weekly deposits, June 1994	\$m	238 384	3 263	1.4
Retail sales, 1994 (b)	\$m	108 260.3	2 768.6	2.6
Dwellings completed, 1993-94	'000	167.2	3.8	2.3
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1994	'000	497.4	4.6	0.9
Births, 1993 (c)	no.	260 229	6 835	2.6
Deaths, 1993 (c)	no.	121 599	3 637	3.0
Marriages, 1993	no.	113 255	3 055	2.7
Divorces, 1993	no.	48 324	1 425	2.9
Infant mortality, 1993 (c)	rate (d)	6.1	5.9	—

(a) Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total (b) Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies. (c) Based on State of usual residence. (d) Per 1000 live births.



# index

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- accidents, road traffic 85-6
- accommodation 88-90
- age, distribution 37-8
- agriculture 69-75
  - value of production 73-5
- airports
  - passenger movements 86
  - freight movements 86
- amphibians 19
- area of Tasmania 5
- average weekly earnings 48
- average weekly household expenditure 53
- average weekly household income 53
- award rates of pay indexes 49
  
- banks 58
- bee keeping 73
- birds 19
- births
  - country of 42
  - number 40
- building
  - activity 67-8
  - approvals 65-6
  - value of 66-8
- Burnie 6-7
- butter production 72
  
- cheese production 72
- child care 50
- chronology 1-4
- cities 5-7
- Clarence 7
- climate 20-1
- Commonwealth Government 2, 24
- communication 87
- construction 68
- consumer price index 55-6
- courts 35
- crime 35
- crops
  - area and production 69-70
  - gross value of 75



- dairy products 72
- death
  - number of 40
  - causes of 42
- demographic statistics 40-2
- Devonport 6
- distances
  - road 11
  - air 10
- divorces 40-1
- dwellings 65-8
  
- earnings 48
- education
  - primary and secondary 43
  - tertiary 44
- emblem, State 23
- employment 45, 46, 48
- energy 79-80
- exports 81, 83
  
- fauna 18-19
- finance
  - public 30-4
  - private 58
- fish 19
- fishing 76
- flora 16-17
- forestry 77-8
- freight movements 86
- frost 22
- fruit
  - number of establishments 69
  - production 70
  
- Glenorchy 6
- government
  - Commonwealth 24
  - local 29
  - State 3, 4, 25-8
- Governor 25
  
- handicap, persons with 52
- history, Tasmania 1-4
- Hobart 5-6
- house
  - construction 65-8



- finance 58
- House of Assembly 27-8
- House of Representatives 24
- Hydro-Electric Commission 3, 80
- imports 82
- indexes
  - award rates of pay 49
  - building materials 54
  - consumer price 55-6
- infant mortality 40
- industrial disputes 49
- islands 12
- judiciary 25
- labour force 45-6
- lakes 12
- land utilisation 69
- Launceston 6
- law and order 35
- Legislative Council 26
- life expectancy 41
- livestock
  - numbers 71
  - value of production 73-5
- local Government
  - description of 29
  - finance 32, 33
  - mayors 29
- mammals 18-19
- manufacturing 63-4
- marriages 40
- mayors 29
- meat production 72
- Metropolitan Transport Trust 2, 86
- milk production 72
- mineral exploration 60
- minerals 60
- mining 60-2
  - censuses 62
  - prospectivity zones 60
  - prospecting rights 61
- ministry, Tasmanian 25
- motor vehicle registrations 84-5
- mountains 12
  - Mt Wellington 5



National parks 13-15

Newspapers 87

Overseas trade 81-3

Parliament, Tasmanian 26

passenger movements 86, 90

pensions 50-2

physiography, Tasmania 12

police force 35

population

    age and sex 37

    Australian States 36

    local government area 39

    resident 36, 38, 39

prices and price indexes

    average retail prices of food 54, 57

    building materials 54

    consumer price index 55-6

prisoners 35

private finance 58

production, value 73-5

public finance 30-4

quarrying 60

radio stations 87

rainfall 20, 21, 22

recreation 91

regions 7-10

registration of motor vehicles 84-5

reptiles 19

reserves 14, 15

retail 59

rivers 12

road

    accidents 85-6

    distances 11

sawmilling 78

schools 43

senate 24

sheep 71, 72

social welfare 50-2

sport 91

State Government



- finance 30-1, 33-4
- Governor and judiciary 25
- House of Assembly 27-8
- Legislative Council 26
- ministry 25
- taxation 33-4
- statistical summary 92
- students 43-4
- sunshine 20, 22
- symbols iv
  
- IAFE 44
- Tasmanian-Australian comparison 93
- Tasmanian Government 25-8
- taxation 33-4
- teachers 43
- temperature 20, 21, 22
- timber 78
- tourism
  - tourist accommodation 88-90
  - visitors to State 89-90
- trade 81-3
- transport 84-6
  
- unemployment 45-7
- university 44
  
- value of primary production 73-5
- vegetables 70
  
- wages 48
- wind 20
- woodchips 78
- wool production and value 71
- World Heritage Area 15



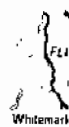
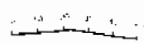








# TASMANIA



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